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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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150,000 THRONG PARK FOR CHICAGO RALLY

(Story on Page 3)

"Certain financial interests have been attempting to get Father Coughlin off the air," Bishop Michael Gallagher told newspaper reporters who met his ship in New York harbor on his recent return from Rome. The bishop also reiterated his earlier statements that the Vatican had no rebuke for the radio pastor. Father Coughlin is here shown aboard ship with the newspaper delegation which interviewed Bishop Gallagher. —*Acme Service newsphoto.*

Father Coughlin's Weekly Message:

A Constitutional Democracy

IN THE preamble to the Constitution of the United States of America we read:

"We, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Article V of the same Constitution reads:

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof . . . ."

Thus it is evident that while we fortunate Americans possess a firmly established and reasonable Constitution, we also possess the power to amend it in a manner that is just as reasonable as is the Constitution itself.

It is not in a spirit of boastfulness that many historians have both said and implied that our Constitution is the greatest human document ever penned. Many nations possess no Constitution whatever. Great Britain, for example, has no Constitution but depends upon the various decisions of courts and of parliaments both for its imperial and democratic existence. In one sense this can be described as a government of men. The United States government is more than a government by men. It is government by Constitution to which men elected to office must swear their allegiance.

With this thought in mind the United States is not an unlimited democracy nor does it advocate the principles of unlimited democracy. It is a constitutional democracy by which all of the people of the United States are bound to adhere strictly to all the Articles, the Sections, the Clauses and Amendments of the Constitution until the said Constitution is changed according to the method set down in the Constitution itself.

An unlimited democracy may mean unlimited mob rule.

A constitutional democracy must mean the rule of the people safeguarded both by reason and by law even when human emotions and passions overcloud reason and tend towards the destruction of law.

* * *

It is also well to point out that the government established by the Constitution of the United States is divided into three parts. One part, named Congress, makes the laws for all the people of the United States. The second part, called the executive, is charged with executing the laws passed by Congress. The third part, called the judiciary, is charged with declaring invalid and, therefore, illegal any laws passed by Congress, or any executions made thereof by the president, which do not square with the Constitution of the United States.

Possessing a perfect sense of balance, the Constitution checks one branch of government against the other and does not permit one and the same branch of government to be the executive of law and the maker of law at one and the same time but holds both the Congress and the president responsible to each other and to the supreme court.

Abhorrent to our spirit of the Constitution is the dictator and the executive who interferes inordinately with the Congress of the United States, sometimes threatening Congress with the whip of patronage or with the anathemas of leaders; for in no sense does the Constitution respect political parties or executives or Congressmen, or supreme court judges who place party politics above patriotism.

Basically the Constitution of the United States recognizes that the people do not exist for the state but that the state exists for the people. Insofar as this valid document permits the people, either through their representatives indirectly or directly through themselves, to amend the Constitution, it always recognizes that all power, under God, comes from the people and that only so much power as the people themselves wish to hand over to the state belongs to the state until it is recalled from the state in an orderly and constitutional manner. This thought here expressed is in contradiction to the thought upheld by the so-called radicals who believe that the people exist for the state and that the only political party to be upheld is the political party belonging to the state. Such a thought is not progressive nor in harmony with liberty. It is destructive of all private liberty just as such governments which are based upon it are destructive of private property.

* * *

The Founding Fathers who wrote the Constitution of the United States possessed a unique background. They were not only cultured and judicious gentlemen, but they were also well acquainted with the conditions extant in Europe in the eighteenth century. Europe was still devoted to the heresy of the divine right of kings, which is another way of expressing the error of the divine right of the state. Bigotry was rampant in England, in France and elsewhere, which means that freedom of conscience was denied. Warfare punctuated almost every decade of Europe's history as one nation imposed upon commercially by another became greedy of another's possessions, not only set aside the policies of peace but refused even to investigate the basic causes of war.

Since 1664 when the privately owned Bank of England was established, permitting a small group of citizens to issue and regulate great quantities of the money used by all the people, warfare became more bitter and more frequent chiefly because of unfair tariffs and unfair manipulations in money markets. It was not until the Constitution of the United States was signed that the mistakes of 1664 were corrected.

England, France, Germany, Holland and other European countries believed that a few individuals could manufacture money out of nothing and that the vast masses of citizens must work hard to obtain their money. These United States of America must avoid that fundamental error by stating constitutionally that Congress has the right to coin and regulate the value of money and of foreign coins.

Today this constitutional right which we American people enjoy is not enjoyed by the English, the French and the majority of European nations who still cling to the error of private money creation and usury.

There is a radical tendency current in the United States to blame the Constitution of our country for the depression and for the existence of want in the midst of plenty. Extreme socialists, communists and certain radical new dealers entertain this heresy. They remind us of a school of atheists who blame all the ills in this world upon the Ten Commandments and the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Every fair minded person recognizes the fact that the Ten Commandments and the lovable Gospel of Jesus Christ are not to blame for the misfortunes which men suffer, because right reason teaches us that men and women who live contrary to the codes of the Commandments and the Gospels are those who are blameworthy. The same parallel holds with reference to the Constitution, which is oftentimes more honored in its breach than in its observance, by Republicans and by Democrats and by others, insofar as they refuse to operate under its entire guidance.

However, it is readily admitted that just as amendments were required in the past to "form a more perfect union", so, in the future amendments will be needed to bring the Constitution up to date.

Plainly, the present inter-state commerce laws now upheld by the Constitution of the United States, must be changed through an amendment to the Constitution so that a living annual wage can be guaranteed by the federal government to all laborers and farmers who are willing to work and capable of working.

Above all there is no need to destroy our Constitution. Our common welfare demands that we preserve it.

The Constitution is of the people, by the people and for the people. It is opposed to those radicals who pervert the Constitution to mean of themselves, by themselves and for themselves.

Charles E. Coughlin

By Mark Meechan

It is rumored that in Chicago, "sometime during the middle of September, there will meet—under the much traduced Progressive banner—a group of pseudo-liberals, led by the New Deal's Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin.

The PUBLICIZED object of the "convention" is to lay the foundation of a new third party alignment for 1940.

. The REAL object is to torpedo Bill Lemke's candidacy, the New Deal to be the beneficiary.

* * *

A "pre-convention" get-together was held at Madison, Wisconsin, a week or so ago. It was packed with "leaders without a following" from Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Besides the LaFollettes, the best name in the Wisconsin contingent was that of Congressman Amlie, a declining Progressive rabble-rouser who peddles a mildly-diluted communism.

The star delegate from Minnesota was Howard Y. Williams, nominee for Congress on the Farmer-Labor ticket, a recent speaker at a reputedly communistic rump convention of the Farmer-Labor party in Wayne County, Michigan. At that meeting he did all he could to play the New Deal-Communist game of berating the honest friend of the farmer and the laborer, Bill Lemke.

That "pre-convention" gathering of the "Progressives" agreed upon the following points (as published in the LaFollette paper "The Progressive"):

"1. A joint legislative program between Wisconson and Minnesota, embodying Gov. LaFollette's gigantic works program which would provide a 'practical' and 'dramatic' example to the United States of what a third party can do.

"2. Absolute renunciation of the Union Party of Congressman William A. Lemke, North Dakota, and Father Charles E. Coughlin, and indirect support of President Roosevelt.

"3. Immediate movement following the November elections to precipitate third party sentiment in other states through formation of Farmer-Labor federations."

* * *

There you have it. Torpedo Lemke and indirectly support President Roosevelt. The rest of it is baloney.

Why baloney? Because the LaFollettes have had four years to show the United States what a third party, definitely intended as such, could do. About all they suc-

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Illinois Units Set New High in State Rally Attendance

Fr. Coughlin on Air Over 34 Stations

Between the deadline for this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE and its publication date, Father Coughlin will have returned to the air in the first of his scheduled radio broadcasts for the 1936 season.

According to schedule, the period of broadcast will be a half hour from 7 to 7:30 p. m. Eastern Standard Time, Saturday, beginning September 12, and weekly thereafter at the same hour.

As formerly, the complete text of Father Coughlin's radio discourses will be published in SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Broadcasting contracts have been definitely closed with the following 34 stations:

WOR—New York
WLW—Cincinnati
CKLW—Detroit
WJR—Detroit
WCAU—Philadelphia
WGN—Chicago

WAAB—Boston
WEAN—Providence
WICC—Bridgeport
WMAS—Springfield
WORC—Worcester
WLBZ—Bangor
WFEA—Manchester
WNBH—New Bedford
WLLH—Lowell

WFIL—Philadelphia
WCAE—Pittsburgh
WBAL—Baltimore
WSYR—Syracuse
WKBW—Buffalo
WRVA—Richmond
WGAR—Cleveland
WIRE—Indianapolis
WOL—Washington
KWK—St. Louis
WABY—Albany

KOIL—Omaha
KSO—Des Moines
WMT—Cedar Repids
KSTP—St. Paul
WREN—Lawrence, Kas.
KFEL—Denver
KNX—Los Angeles
KSFO—San Francisco

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Bay State to Write in O'Brien Name

The Curley controlled ballot law commission in Massachusetts is threatening to remove names of Union Party candidates from the ballot in that state.

To carry the fight to Gov. Curley, it has been decided to run Thomas C. O'Brien on "stickers" in both primaries on September 15.

Distribution is being effected through the Congressional district assemblies of the National Union for Social Justice. A special appeal to Massachusetts members of the National Union is hereby issued to make the most of the hours remaining before Tuesday's election.

Those who have not received stickers are instructed by the Massachusetts organization to write in the blank space under "Senator in Congress" the name as follows:

Thomas C. O'Brien
76 Mapleton St., Brighton, Mass.

Those who affix stickers, or write in the name on the ballot, are also instructed to be sure and mark a cross after the name as written or on the sticker attached.

A successful nomination for the United States Senate for Mr. O'Brien, in the face of machine politicians' efforts to smother the candidate, will be a victory for social justice much more far reaching than the confines of the immediate state of the controversy.

It will be a people's victory over the vicious machine!

Union Party Files in States

CHICAGO, Ill. — The rapid pace of the present campaign being waged by the Union party can be gauged by the fact that its candidate for president, William Lemke, has flown nearly 3,000 miles in the last five days in order to keep speaking dates with a small staff, Mr. Lemke has "high spotted" the central states, flown to Minneapolis to pay his last respects to the late Gov. Floyd Olson and then gone by plane to Sioux City and on to Kansas City. After an address at Morriam, Kansas, Mr. Lemke returned to Kansas City and immediately boarded a plane for Boston to begin a swing through the eastern states.

* * *

CHICAGO, Ill. — "Union Party tickets have been filed in both Oregon and Alabama," John Nystul, campain manager for William Lemke and Thomas C. O'Brien, announces.

"One by one we are setting up state organizations which are going into the campaign with the determination to win," said Mr. Nystul. "In reports from all sections we find evidence that the strength of Mr. Lemke is increasing daily."

The nominating in Oregon took place after a convention of Union Party adherents at Hillsboro. Cards certifying the nomination were signed by 20 per cent more electors than are required by the Oregon code.

A full slate of Union Party presidential electors was filed September 1 for the state of Montana at Great Falls.

An enthusiastic convention met at the Rainbow hotel and nominated the presidential electors and a full state ticket for Montana.

A similar convention was in progress in Richmond, Virginia. Filing in Montana followed announcement of similar action in Oregon and Alabama.

Germany's Recovery

"In spite of Hitler's 'impossible' religious attitude, he is right on the question of national recovery," writes a staff correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

"In addition to the money problem, three other problems must be simultaneously handled or our farmers are still ruined," our correspondent goes on. "Three three problems are 'tariffs,' 'processing and sales taxes' and 'food gambling.'

"Solution of the money problem does not solve either one of these; all three HAVE been solved by Germany, otherwise her recovery would have been impossible."

Read the story of Germany's recovery in next week's edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Crowd Cheers Fr. Coughlin's Talk to Labor

By Staff Correspondent

CHICAGO, Ill.—One hundred and fifty thousand members of the National Union for Social Justice, assembled in a pre-Labor Day rally at Riverview park Sunday, acclaimed their leader, Father Charles E. Coughlin. It was the largest rally yet gathered by any state organization and gave striking evidence of the strength and spirit of the more than 800 units in the great state of Illinois.

Preceded by a motorcycle police escort, Father Coughlin was ushered into the park. A guard of honor composed of 2,500 picked members of the National Union formed a lane extending for two blocks. They wore red and white arm bands, marked ""N. U. S. J.," and each held aloft a small American flag to form a colorful arch through which Father Coughlin's car passed.

Workers Greet Leader

As the automobile stopped, Father Coughlin walked alone up the ramp of an imposing white platform that was 50 feet high and 50 feet wide. A deafeaning roar of welcome welled from the throats of the waiting crowd. The priest greeted it with his famous friendly smile and wave of the hand. The roar diminished and swelled, again and again. After 15 minutes the popular radio pastor motioned for silence.

James I. Upington, chairman of the rally, ascended the ramp and shook hands, welcoming Father Coughlin in behalf of the Illinois organization. Mr. Upington called up four marshals and then invited the Guard of Honor to pass in review. Some 1,000 women and 1,500 men bearing their flags then passed across the platform. The 25 Congressional district presidents were then presented to their leader, as also were 25 unit presidents whose groups won flags for the most active efforts in behalf of the rally.

A Hearst Metro-tone movie camera man atop his sound truck recording the colorful scene was moved to remark: "They don't come to see Roosevelt and Landon like this. They have to put them on exhibition on rear-platform trains, but these people even pay to come here!"

He was right. At 3:30 p. m., before Father's arrival, the official count showed that 124,789 persons had paid 50 cents apiece to enter the park, as their contribution

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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Detroit News is Confused

A NEWSPAPER, worthy of the name, is supposed to be a public service. As such, it has certain duties to perform and a sacred trust to observe.

When a newspaper becomes negligent of Truth, either through deliberate motive or the misinformation of its editors, it violates a covenant with the reading public and becomes, instead of a public service, a public menace.

On August 31st, there appeared in the pages of the wealthy "Detroit News" an editorial purporting to show why Father Coughlin was wrong and the international bankers right on the money question.

The conclusions arrived at in this editorial were shockingly inaccurate and illogical.

The editorial is based on two questions alleged to have been asked by a woman reader:

(1) Has congress the right to delegate the power to issue money to any private authority, such as a bank?

(2) Why, if the United States were to issue $36,-billion, would it have to be paper money?

"The Detroit News" answers the first question as follows:

> "The Constitution gives Congress power 'to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin.' To issue paper money is not to 'coin' money. There is nothing in the Constitution which prohibits anyone from issuing notes, which is essentially what paper money is—a promise to pay. Congress, however, has from time to time discouraged the practice of note issues by private banks without its authority, by taxing such notes. And it can, of course, regulate the issue of notes by national banks."

For the information of "The Detroit News," the word "coin" in the Constitution has been interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States to mean the creation of all forms of legal money—both paper and metal.

Either paper or metal, stamped with the public seal or imprint, becomes money.

However the government, by permission of the private money originators, now coins only token money (5, 10, 25 and 50 cent pieces). Token money is very inconsequential in relation to the total supply of the nation's money.

The creation and regulation of 95 per cent of all paper money is centralized under the control of the Federal Reserve System.

This control is a violation of the Constitution, which delegates to Congress, and to no one else, the authority to originate all money—paper as well as metal.

Andrew Jackson declared: **"If Congress has the right under the Constitution to issue paper money, it was given them to be used by themselves, not to be delegated to individuals or to corporations."**

In 1883 the Supreme Court ruled 8 to 1 that:

"Congress has the undoubted right to make currency lawful money for all purposes. Congress may make paper currency legal tender for all debts, present and future."

Justice Strong of the Supreme Court, in the case of Knox vs. Lee, declared:

"Whatever power there is over the currency is vested in Congress."

Congress, we would remind "The Detroit News," cannot, without violating the Constitution, delegate the power, reserved to it as a public function, **to be operated for private profit without specifications.**

By passing the National Bank Act of 1863 and the Federal Reserve Act of 1913, our representatives in Washington were guilty of such a violation. In each case they delegated, **for private profit and without specification,** the power to originate our money.

But—someone may ask—are these not laws, inasmuch as they were passed by Congress?

No! They are violations of Constitutional law, passed by our governing body just as were the NRA and the AAA.

This situation has come about. Those who create our money under the present Federal Reserve Bank trust, for the trivial cost of bookkeeping entries and engraving paper, create out of nothing the money which they lend us at interest.

Private individuals have usurped and exercised the power to create money so that they might establish a control over the entire economic, social and governmental system, and derive enormous, illicit profits therefrom.

In this unlawful way has wealth been concentrated in a few hands; in this way have the many been impoverished.

Today, thanks to Mr. Roosevelt's New Deal, no banks, save Federal Reserve Banks are able to issue money. From 1913 to 1936, every amendment to the Federal Reserve Banking Act has been a successful effort to further centralize creation, control and manipulation of the people's money.

The effect has been to give full domination to a few un-American individuals to dictate all loans to industry, agriculture and commerce and thereby control, as it were, the lifeblood of the nation.

Question No. 2 is answered by "The Detroit News" editorial as follows:

> "If the United States were to issue $36-billion in money, it would have to be, for the most part, paper because the United States does not possess, and can not get, that amount in gold and silver. Since 1860, the entire gold production of the world has been about $16-billion, figuring at $35 an ounce; of silver, less than $8-billion. A great deal of this production went into the arts. The amount of precious metal needed for the issue of $36-billion in coin simply does not exist. And if it did, how would the government get it? By issuing more bonds?"

Since no one with any intelligence is advocating the minting of so much coin, we are curious to know why "The Detroit News" took the trouble to answer this question.

Paper was long ago substituted for metal as being more convenient and satisfactory in the exchange of large amounts of money.

The only inference deducible from the editor's answer is that he chose, thereby, to discredit the creation of paper money by the government.

The term "fiat money" is used by the money changers and their so-called economists to mislead and to suggest that it is wrong for the government to create money. The truth is that all money is fiat money. The word "fiat" means "let it be made." The astounding fact is that today we accept the puny fiat of private individuals rather than the honest fiat of the United States of America.

When Salmon P. Chase was Secretary of the Treasury he issued "greenbacks" and later answered critics by saying:

> "What is a greenback? Did you ever think what it was? Why, it is simply the credit of this great American people put in the form of money, to circulate among the very people whose credit makes it good. When I was Secretary of the Treasury the question arose, how should these vast armies and navies be supplied? How should the boys be fed on the field, the sailors in ships, and provisions made for their support, their clothing, goods, and transportation? I found that the banks of the country had suspended specie payment. What was I to do? The banks wanted me to borrow their credit, or pay them interest in gold upon their credit.
>
> "They did not pay any gold, or propose to pay any themselves, but they wanted me to borrow their notes. I said, no, gentlemen; this great American people is worth all of you put together. I will take the credit of the people, and cut it up in the form of little bits of paper, and we will circulate that paper. This is the true idea of the greenback. It is the credit and property of the American people."

Between Ourselves

Franklin D. Roosevelt
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr .President:

Aren't you sorry now that you didn't take the advice of your political aides to stay away from the drouth regions at this time?

Farmers are plain, honest people and they aren't likely to be pleased by your effort to capitalize politically on a disaster.

Yours,

Justin Lovell

Is Fr. Coughlin a 'Jew-Baiter'?

From "The Progressive Miner":

To those who really know and understand Father Chas. E. Coughlin and have diligently listened to his broadcasts and pronouncements, it is apparent that nothing has happened in United States politics during late years as unfortunate and dastardly as the insidious attempt now being made to assassinate his character by fastening the odium of "Jew-baiter" upon him.

Coughlin is a Roman Catholic, white and of Irish descent, but anyone who has followed his career knows that in his fight for social justice in government and society he is not concerned about nationality, race or creed.

He has attacked, when he thought necessary, Gentiles and Jews, Catholics and Protestants as individuals, and in no instance has he mentioned the race, nationality or religion of the individual except in rare cases when chiding some individual members of his own church for their acts and shortcomings. Indeed, it would appear that he has been more severe on individuals of his own nationality and religion than on others . . .

Coughlin has attacked and does attack the institutions of the international bankers and private banking, which appears to be largely (though not entirely by any means) controlled by the Jewish people. Should this be sufficient cause to stigmatize him with racial and religious narrowness? . . .

The religious and racial "bogey" has been used since the beginning of civilization to confuse real issues and divide, govern and enslave the common people. In every case of a man-made economic and financial crisis, this devilish device has reared its filthy head and higher-ups on seemingly opposite sides have unwittingly or purposely become stooges and mouthpieces for those with crooked and corrupt motives and ideas.

Editors Are Fiddling While Rome Burns

Rev. James M. Gillis, C.S.P.
Editor, The Catholic World
in NCWC News Service

The pagan world went laughing to its doom. The guests at the feast of Baltasar caroused until the handwriting appeared on the wall. The people of Israel were eating and drinking till the day when Noah entered the ark. Nero fiddled until Rome burned. Marie Antoinette and her ladies at the "Petit Trianon" played at being milkmaids until the reds swarmed into the palace.

History is packed with proof that "they didn't know it was coming." Not knowing, they perished in their lunacies.

And today: there are rumblings of wars and revolutions, any one of which may be the presage of universal catastrophe. But silly people don't hear anything, don't see anything. Talk about the Bourbons who learned nothing! There are plenty of Americans who cannot read the signs of the times.

Spain May Fire World

Take the newspaper for just one typical day. The chief news item is the rebellion in Spain. There are columns and columns, whole pages of pictures and texts. Cities are captured, recaptured and captured again. Mobs are rioting, armies fighting. Priests and nuns are shot down in cold blood by boys clad in red and under a red flag. Priest's head is exhibited, gruesomely mutilated. Churches and convents go up in flames . . .

And what are the American people thinking and doing as disaster threatens? For answer look at the paper.

Squabbling Over Politics

First: squabbling over politics . .

While the civilization of the world hangs in the balance, there is room for three-quarters of a column on a nudist colony and a constable who invited sightseers to come and spy on them.

Next: a picture of an actress just out of jail where she had spent 10 days for driving an automobile while drunk.

Next: The 71st infantry is transported in a big fleet of army trucks to camp. One truck and its occupants are photographed. The soldiers are hugging and kissing their girls with such abandon as would be considered offensive even in the streets of Paris.

"They Do Not See"

Next: an article revealing the world-shaking secret that the Long Island elite have taken to riding the wooden horses of the carousel at Coney Island. Marie Antoinette again.

These crazy moderns, like the ancients and the pre-Revolution French, learn nothing. The world is in upheaval but they don't see it, or don't care. There's no use telling them. No use scolding them.

"The people sat down to eat and drink," says St. Paul, "and rose up to play" while the Roman empire was falling to pieces. There is, thank God, always a civilized minority "who see and hear and know." But are they enough to save us?

Ickes' PWA Slipping Back as Roosevelt Backs WPA

Probably not one in 100 American citizens can explain offhand the difference between PWA and WPA, says the Christian Science Monitor, yet considerable time has been spent by government officials in the last three years arguing what share of relief funds each of these agencies should administer.

The wrangling has flared up anew now with the distribution of relief funds for the coming fiscal year.

When the Roosevelt administration's relief policies were first formulated back in 1933, PWA was designated as the major pump-priming agency, with the bulk of the money to spend. The initial recovery appropriation authorized two months after Mr. Roosevelt took office gave PWA $3,300,000,000 and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration only $500,000.

In the three intervening years the tables have been turned. This spring, the Works Progress Administration, successor to the FERA, received an appropriation of $1,425,000,000. PWA was told that it might spend a mere $300,000,000 out of the revolving fund of the RFC.

Wanted All for Hopkins

President Roosevelt has shown a growing partiality for the type of relief jobs created by the Works Progress Administration under Harry L. Hopkins. They are less expensive, faster moving, and as a whole, less permanent than the heavy construction to which PWA, under Harold L. Ickes, has given preference. Pump-priming has been discarded as a futile objective and the immediate creation of work for the needy and has been placed foremost.

Congressmen and other politicians prefer the PWA type of relief because it gives local communities more opportunity to say whether they want a schoolhouse or a sewer or a new street surface.

When this year's relief appropriation bill was before Congress, President Roosevelt asked that the money all be turned over to Mr. Hopkins for distribution. A PWA bloc was quickly organized and in the end secured an assurance that $300,000,000 would be set aside for the use of Mr. Ickes' PWA.

Skilled Help Scarce

Most PWA projects require a certain number of skilled workers and in many cases it has been impossible to find persons on the relief rolls. For this reason, Mr. Ickes has complained to the president that his limitation is making it practically impossible to go ahead with projects planned for a number of states.

Mr. Ickes admits that he is about at the end of his rope. He sees little prospect of finding many other projects that can employ only relief labor.

Guild's Strike Closes Hearst's Seattle Paper

Blast and counter-blast this week featured the battle William Randolph Hearst is waging in Seattle, Wash., against union organization.

Hearst's Post-Intelligencer in Seattle has been closed since August 13 due to a strike by members of the American Newspaper Guild. The walkout was a signal for the publisher to attack labor unions through the columns of the pro-Hearst Seattle Star.

It was charged that a "howling mob of teamsters, longshoremen and timber workers" were thrown around the Post-Intelligencer plant to prevent its reopening. Printers, according to Hearst, feared to walk through the threatening lines and the paper was forced to suspend publication.

Declaring that the strike has ceased to be a "personal fight," the Hearst statement warned that a "call to arms has been sounded."

From Walter Rue, president of the Seattle Newspaper Guild, came the reply:

"The guild wants the people of this city to know that William Randolph Hearst hates the laboring man, so naturally his local representatives acted swiftly in an attempt to crush the young union formed by employes of the Post-Intelligencer's editorial department."

Red Editor Quits Communists Over Roosevelt Support

In announcing his resignation as managing editor of the Daily Worker, official communist newspaper, and as a member of the party, James Casey declared that he was "directed by party leaders to be cautious of attacks on Roosevelt."

"He was to be chided gently," Casey wrote in a statement sent to metropolitan newspaper offices, "as a blind to readers while all the fire was to be concentrated on Landon."

In making known his resignation, Casey said:

"These leaders will call me a traitor and expel me after I have already resigned. This again is another old-line method. But I would rather be called a traitor to such men and suffer their slanders than be false to my principles and to the masses of the American people."

Press Comment on Fr. Coughlin

From the "Union County Leader, Clayton, New Mexico:

"Hearst, Christ and Coughlin"

"The anti-American Hearst syndicate recently caused to be spread on the front pages of many American newspapers a story that Father Coughlin of radio fame was to be silenced by the pope, diplomatically, of course.

"When we read the dispatches, sent out through the International News Service, also Hearst controlled, we applied a liberal sprinkling of salt. Considering the source, the whole yarn carried the odor of fish.

"Now it turns out that nothing of the sort was contemplated. The bishop of Coughlin's diocese was on the way to Rome for an audience with the pope. Thereby was created an opportunity for Hearst's special scavenger writers to spill more Hearst propaganda.

"Father Coughlin may express what are termed by some interested people "extreme" views. So far the Wall Street financiers never have once proved him wrong. Father Coughlin may have expressed in his radio discourses certain sentiments calculated to crystalize class consciousness, yet he did not create that class consciousness.

"It seems to us that we need men like Coughlin. America bids fair for once to do something for the American **people.** Something worth while . . . Christ believed that earthly economics merited His attention when He told the fisherman to 'cast your net on the other side,' and fed the multitude with 'loaves and fishes.' And **Christ, like every other man who has unselfishly attempted to help the people, was crucified."**

Report From Saskatchewan

From the "Northwest Review" of Winnipeg, Man.:

"The Regina Leader-Post suggests that Father Coughlin may, one of these days, be a forgotten man. While we hold no brief for Father Coughlin's economic theories or for his particular way of 'putting them across,' we would venture to say that the influence of his work may outlive the Leader-Post."

Labor Needs Advocate, Not a Mediator . . .

By the Labor Editor

ONE of the most important jobs in the United States of America should be the cabinet job known as the Secretary of Labor.

In the early days of our Republic the cabinet consisted of four persons: the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War and the Attorney General. From time to time we have added portfolio after portfolio, including that of the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of the Interior; and in later years the Secretaries of Agriculture, of Commerce and of Labor.

It has always been assumed, for example, that the Secretary of State, though dealing diplomatically with the nations of the world, would carry on steadfastly and uncompromisingly the American position—a strong nationalism affecting his every act. If there were a manifest destiny to which America was committed that destiny in the family of nations would find its strongest advocacy in the person of the Secretary of State.

The like principle of advocacy traditionally belonged to the Treasury, as well as to the other posts in the president's cabinet.

When it comes to Labor, however, a peculiar philosophy has permeated the department from its inception. It is safely conservative to say that it never was designed as an advocate of labor's interests. Its proud boast is that of **neutrality and a judiciary aspect in labor's disputes.** By every right reasoning the department should be dedicated to the strongest advocacy of Labor's interests.

There are 50 millions gainfully employed in America. The Department of Labor should represent the 50 million. It should be foremost in the fight against child labor. It should have its speakers from coast to coast crystalizing public sentiment against the enslavement of 600,000 little children below the age of 15 in industrial labor.

The Department of Labor should be foremost in protecting the interests of the aged laborers. There are 2,200,000 of our own people who have passed the age of 65 still working every day in this land of plenty. The forces of a Department of Labor should be operating for the elimination of these aged as gainfully employed, for it is well known that they are paid the wage of destitution and are used to displace those whose virility and aggressiveness would demand a more decent wage.

The Department of Labor should be an advocate for the elimination of women heads of families from the ranks of industry. There are practically three million women charged with the care of three million homes who leave these homes daily for an industrial wage, and it is to the interests of the state to protect that home life with an adequate pension system for such women now engaged in industrial labor.

But far more important, the Department of Labor should be out in every industrial city of America organizing labor, just as the Department of Commerce organizes industry. Secretary Roper has his "Council of 53" of the greatest industrialists of the country for nothing but organization purposes. And Madame Perkins, or her successor, should work hand in glove with the organizers of labor, encouraging and promoting the organization of all those gainfully employed who can be organized—teaching them how to bargain collectively, how to elect their representatives, and how to demand a living, just and annual wage as a method of wealth distribution where real wealth is so abundant.

Instead of this point of view, labor, as a department of the government of the United States, sits as a quasi judicial tribunal offering "mediation services" in disputes that arise between labor and industry.

The point of view is wrong. The judicial temperament is wrong. What American labor needs is an **advocate, not a mediator.**

The reason for this is simple:

Labor and industry never enter the court-room on equal terms. On the side of industry is wealth, highly paid counsel, statistical lore, and always prestige. On the side of unorganized labor is the impoverished working man standing almost alone except for brawn, sinew, and a conscience.—He needs an advocate.—Today he has none.

Tempest in West Point Post Office

One of the many errors in Farleyistic tactics was the attempt to oust the postmistress of West Point, Miss Grace Harrington. Orphaned at the age of two, when her father, Lieut. Henry M. Harrington, was killed in action during the Custer massacre, Miss Harrington was educated for the teaching profession. When she developed a weak heart, she was appointed postmistress of West Point, in accordance with an old Army tradition which reserves that post for war widows and war orphans.

Since then she has endeared herself to the whole camp and when it became public knowledge that she was to be replaced, the Army and Navy Journal came to her defense in a wrathful editorial, protesting the high-handedness of the postmaster general, which has aroused comment all over the country.

The reason given for Miss Harrington's removal was the fact that she does not live on the United States military reservation where her post office is located. However, since only army officers, and listed men and cadets are permitted to live at West Point, and since they are ineligible to hold any governmental office outside of the army, this rule would automatically disqualify anyone for the postoffice job.

The actual reason, of course, was to create an opening for some "deserving" Democrat who could deliver votes in his own home town. The difficulty was that the new applicants would be affected by the same rule that barred Miss Harrington. With all the flaming publicity, it became impossible to "make the switch" without this fact being called to their attention.

Due to this inability of anyone else to qualify, there is a strong possibility that Miss Harrington will be permitted to keep her job, temporarily at least. Then an aspirant who more nearly meets the dubious requirements of the postal department can be unobtrusively installed.

WOMEN LAWYERS IN CONVENTION

—*Wide World Photo.*

Miss Julia M. Enegess (left), president of the Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers, and Mrs. William L. Ransome of New York, wife of the president of the American Bar Association, are here shown at a tea given at the Boston College Club for women delegates to the bar convention. More than 200 women lawyers of the country attended.

Portia Wins Attention

Assembling in joint convention with the American Bar Association in Boston a couple of weeks ago, the National Association of Women Lawyers maintained their separate identity to the extent of establishing their own headquarters in a different hotel, holding their principal sessions apart from the parent organization and attempting in every way to demonstrate their independence of that group.

Many of the women delegates to the American Bar Association convention were also delegates to their own convention of women lawyers, which made it a busy week for them.

The women's convention voted to bar political addresses of any kind from their programs and to avoid controversy and dissension.

One of the highlights of the bar association convention was the triumph achieved by a pretty young woman lawyer, who had been prevented from addressing the delegation because, although a member of the association, she was not a convention delegate. After a three-day argument, Miss Adele Springer of New York was finally given an opportunity to present her case.

As legal counsel for the survivors of the Morro Castle disaster, she has been fighting for a new law governing safety at sea. Members of the bar association's committee on admiralty and maritime law came in for some caustic remarks because they reported the issue of safety at sea as a highly technical and controversial matter which should be referred to Congress for consideration. This seemed to Miss Springer suspiciously like passing the buck, for she asserted, Congress had already "muffed" the job. The only committee empowered to act on this subject was appointed by Secretary of Commerce Roper and is composed mostly of ship owners, she said, so that its only function is that of propaganda.

After applauding her speech, the delegates voted to instruct the committee on admiralty and maritime law to prepare legislation that would bring safety-at-sea laws uptodate, for submission to Congress. It was reported that the present laws encourage ship owners to disregard precautions for the safety of passengers.

Seeking U.S. Loan, Farm Woman Gives Up

By a Farm Mother

In 1932 we had a bad loss by fire, losing our barn, tools and feed, which left us bewildered mentally and crippled financially. We struggled through the winter of 1932-33 and had exactly 2 cents left after paying our 6 per cent interest on a farm investment made in 1919.

In the spring of 1934, we needed $55 for clover seed and the much-advertised Federal Crop Loan was recommended. Having no automobile, we got a neighbor to take us to the county seat where our agricultural agent had his office. He was out and we had to wait from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Then a girl just out of high school served us.

First—To get $55, we must ask for $125, as the ruling minds would cut the amount asked for.

Second—We could not get money for clover seed but must ask for potato seed and fertilizer, because the year before we had seeded only three acres. Forty acres of seeding had died the hot, dry summer before and ten acres of alfalfa, winterkilled.

Third—We must agree to plant, care for and harvest one acre of garden.

Fourth—The $125 asked for to get $55 needed was divided into $20 for fertilizer and $35 for seed potatoes for 20 acres.

Fifth—We had to list every head of stock, every tool, all poultry and all crops on the farm and the number of bushels harvested the year before.

Sixth—We then must give a chattel mortgage on every crop on a farm of 160 acres to get $55!

We did not complete the loan, so cannot say if the mortgage would have been for $125 or $55. According to law, they would have no right to change the mortgage, which had to be signed by my husband, the mortgage holder, and myself and, of course, notarized.

I have talked with many and this is the story they all tell. Is it any wonder the future of the mortgaged farmer is dark and hopeless?

Careers of Women

The Law

The woman who chooses the law for her profession must be prepared to give up a considerable part of her youth to the task of acquiring the educational background. Most law schools nowadays require more than a high school diploma from prospective freshmen. Standards vary in different states, but at least a year or two of college work is usually essential and in many cases three and four years of collegiate preparation are deemed advisable. The standard course in law school is of three years' duration. This means that a girl will be close to 25 before she finishes school.

By that time she has acquired a mature mind and should be able to think and talk clearly. Judge Jean Norris of New York says: "The practice of law requires the power of analytical reasoning, the ability to weigh evidence, the possession of tact, poise, self-control, a wide range of interests and human contacts, and above all a high sense of honor and absolute moral integrity." Quite an order for a young woman just starting out in life. Only an ambitious girl with brains and character should choose the legal profession.

Upon graduating from law school, the most practical step, after passing the bar examinations, is to secure a position as clerk in a law office. Not unless actual hunger drives her to it, should a fledgling lawyer accept a routine stenographic job since that will be the end of her legal career. Many a promising young woman lawyer has been swallowed up by the teaching profession, or have continued in secretarial positions, preferring security to independence accompanied by penury, which is the usual lot of anyone establishing a practice of their own. A lawyer may not advertise or solicit business, without violating the ethics of the profession, and a practice is therefore slowly built up by hard work and a reputation earned for honesty and skill.

The field is so crowded with good, poor and indifferent lawyers of both sexes, that only in exceptional cases are fat fees obtainable and then usually with the weight of a well-established firm behind the demand.

The girl who enters law school for any reason other than a sincere belief that she is a born lawyer and a grim determination to achieve her goal, is likely to find disappointment.

Discrimination on account of sex is becoming less frequent and a woman lawyer of ability can receive the same recognition as a man. Women jurists will soon cease to be a novelty and indeed, there are many courts where a woman has some advantage, for instance, in juvenile and domestic relations courts. Then, too, there are opportunities in the legislative field, such as representatives and senators of state legislatures, as well as Congress.

Women already have been appointed assistant district attorneys, both in the United States and the county courts, and some occupy important civil service positions in the various law departments of the federal government.

WOMEN IN THE LIMELIGHT

Ethel Barrymore, the only one of the famous offspring of Maurice and Georgie Drew Barrymore to eschew a motion picture career in favor of the stage, has announced that she will never again appear in a play. Asked by newspaper men if her stage career really were over, she replied: "I said so, and you might get it right for once." Miss Barrymore announced that henceforth her only connection with the stage would be to give advice and counsel to young aspirants for thespian careers.

* * *

A recent wedding of national interest was that of **Mrs. Cora Lillian Bennett**, the widow of the famous flier, Floyd Bennett, in whose memory the New York City airport was named. Mrs. Bennett's new husband, Charles William Roeder, is connected with a firm of music publishers.

* * *

A valuable service to the aeronautical population of this country was conceived and largely carried out by a woman, **Mrs. Phoebe Fairgrave Omlie.** It was her idea to mark systematically barn and factory roofs for the guidance of air pilots, much in the manner of road signs for motorists. She assembled a staff of women fliers to help her with the task, and last week a new one, **Blanche Noyes** of Cleveland, was added to her corps of three assistants.

* * *

An unusual opportunity was granted a woman in connection with the Great Lakes exposition in Cleveland this summer. She is **Mrs. Peg Willin Humphrey** and her job is directing the selling of space in the exposition. Before it opened, she was putting in as much as 16 hours a day, persuading business firms that it was to their advantage to display their wares to the many thousands of people who would visit the exposition.

National Union Convention Votes Support to Farmers

Out of the west, to the recent Cleveland convention of the National Union, came men who knew the farming problem. They have given of their years to the study of farm income.

They were not primarily monetary men, yet they fully agreed that the true solution was the monetary. They insisted that other things had to be considered besides the monetary.

These gentlemen were sincere men who had gone to the Republican national convention and to the Democratic national convention. They had come to the resolutions committee for the National Union for Social Justice. They feared they were licked before they got there. They were simply tired of being beaten down and their ideas thrown in the wastebasket.

But the convention of the National Union was not the convention of either Democrats or Republicans.

So the conclusions, or the real resolutions, of the gentlemen from out the western states were included in recommendations to the convention. Here they are in their entirety:

TAX RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the spread between producers' prices and consumers' costs here in the United States, is from two and one-half times, to five times greater than in any other country on earth, and,

WHEREAS, with this excessive spread between the price of raw food commodities, and the cost of the finished products to our consumers, farm buying power can not be restored without making living costs entirely too high, nor living costs lowered without completely destroying agriculture, and,

WHEREAS, Columbia university, by an exhaustive research, has learned that processing sales, and kindred forms of taxation, wedge in between the price of raw farm commodities, and the cost of the finished product to our consumer, thus making living costs too high while forcing our farm dollar far below par in value through keeping down the price of farm commodities, and,

WHEREAS, recovery for our nation is impossible until this excessive spread between producers' prices and consumers' costs is reduced, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Union for Social Justice seek the repeal of all processing sales, and kindred forms of taxation, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that our organization, for all time, oppose by every means in its power, the re-enactment of any such forms of taxation as processing and sales taxes.

FOOD GAMBLING

WHEREAS, all the other nations of the world have been forced to abandon the speculative form of fixing farm commodity prices, and,

WHEREAS, the United States is now the only nation using the speculative system for the fixing of prices on cash farm commodities, and,

WHEREAS, prominent men of Europe, including a late president of the London Corn Exchange have frankly admitted that the Liverpool domination of the speculative system of fixing prices on cash farm commodities enables Europe to purchase her food supply at a much lower price than she could otherwise purchase it, and,

WHEREAS, food gamblers, having nothing at stake, are interested only in squeezing a profit out of their price manipulation of our farm commodities, and,

WHEREAS, these profits to our gamblers are taken, in spite of any influence which would otherwise be exerted by the questions of supply and demand, and,

WHEREAS, the speculative system of fixing prices on cash farm commodities is partly responsible for the destroying spread which now exists between the prices of raw farm commodities and living costs in this nation, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates of the National Union for Social Justice, hereby declare for the immediate fixing of a minimum price on all farm commodities sufficient to provide "Cost of production, plus a reasonable profit," and that our grain exchange be allowed to do all the speculation they wish above these minimum prices so fixed, but that any attempt to force farm commodity prices below the level of the minimum prices so fixed, shall automatically start a movement to close permanently all grain exchanges.

TARIFF RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, farmers are naturally compelled to meet an American high protected rate of expense in the conduct of their farming business, and,

WHEREAS, in the sale of their farm products, farmers, for many years, have been compelled to meet the competition of the peon, coolie, kulak and peasant of foreign countries with wages and standards of living far below our own, and,

WHEREAS, this discrimination against our greatest industry has destroyed farm buying power, reduced agriculture's consumption of industrial products to almost nothing, and turned the ownership of our corn belt over to eastern capitalists, and,

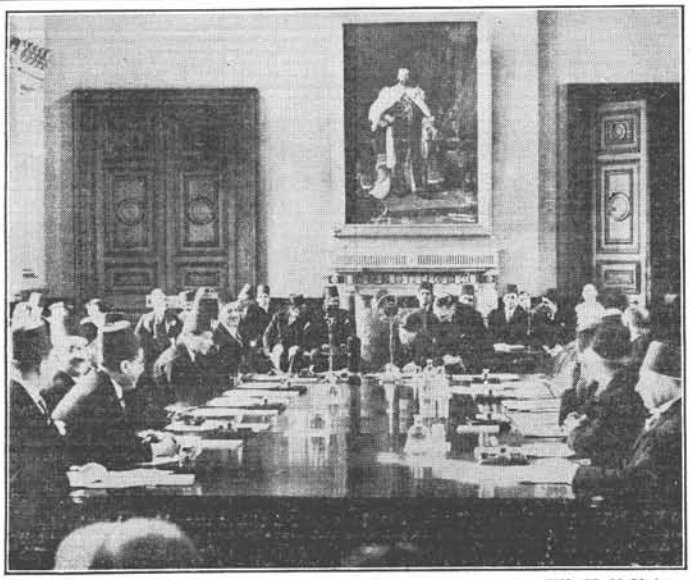
WHEREAS, with normal farm buying power, farmers always have consumed more industrial goods per capita than any other American group, and,

WHEREAS, recovery from this man-made depression is impossible for our nation without the full restoration of our farm buying power, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that all our protective tariffs be qualified for all American groups, and at a level which guarantees to all the maintainance of America's high standards of living, and that these protective tariffs be made rigidly, fully and immediately effective;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that our imports from all foreign countries be confined to such goods as we are unable to produce in our own country, and goods which in no way compete with the products of our own farmers, raised within the borders of the United States and its possessions.

New Anglo-Egyptian Treaty Signed



—*Wide World Photo.*

Seated beneath a portrait of the late King George V, in the Locarno room of the Foreign Office in London, Anthony Eden, British foreign secretary, affixes his signature to the new Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

THIS WEEK IN THE WORLD

RIGA, Latvia. — The communist international headquarters at Moscow have issued instructions to their American communist party to support the candidacy of President Roosevelt, according to the Chicago Tribune foreign service correspondent here.

"The decision of the comintern to join the workers' organizations in supporting Roosevelt is not because we endorse his policies or intend to stand responsible for his actions," says Kommunisticeceski International, No. 13. "We are going to work for the election of Roosevelt **because we wish to strengthen our influence among America's many radical groups.**"

Portes Gil Quits

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Emilio Portes Gil, a former provisional president of Mexico, former attorney general and former secretary of foreign relations, sent his formal resignation to President Cardenas as president of the powerful government party, as a result of the senate's refusal to seat five party candidates who had won election victories. It seems the successful (?) candidates were not to the liking of the powers that rule and were disqualified on technicalities. The resignation came as a surprise to observers inasmuch as Cardenas had virtually placed Portes Gil into office last year following the banishment of ex-president Calles into the United States.

IRELAND

DUBLIN, Ireland. — During the Dublin Horse Show, Ireland lays aside political differences and meets on the common ground at Balisbridge. It is sponsored by the Royal Dublin Society and has been held every year, on August 4 to August 8, from 1868, with the exception of the world war years, and was revived in 1919. Despite civil war and internal friction, the show has always gone on. The first shows were in recognition of the magnitude of the horse-breeding industry for which Ireland today is world-famed. The daily number of horses at the show is approximately 4,000 and more than 30 per cent of them are sold to buyers who travel to the event from all parts of the world.

Included in the Dublin Horse Show is a marvelous exhibition of Irish manufacturers that has done much to stimulate the industrial regeneration that has marked Ireland since the war. There are some 400 industries represented each year and the sum total of the displays is a genuine tribute to the Irish Free State and its progress during the last 12 years.

Not a square yard of space is permitted to any displays of manufactured goods outside of Ireland. Even many manufacturers of Ireland proper are unable to obtain space.

Egypt Gains Treaty Rights

LONDON, England. — Great Britain and Egypt have entered into a treaty whereby relations, both military and otherwise, will be stabilized for a period of 20 years. The treaty virtually ends some 50 years of British occupation in Egypt and makes it a sovereign state.

One particularly unusual clause contained in the document is that even though the terms of the treaty may be revised at the end of the 20 year period, nevertheless the treaty must be maintained. The two countries will act as allies for the mutual protection of their common interests.

The treaty was signed by Anthony Eden, the British foreign secretary, and Nahas Pasha, prime minister of Egypt.

Negotiations have been in effect for the last six months under the prime minister of Egypt and Sir Miles Lampson, British High Commissioner.

Some of the important military clauses are that Britain will continue the task of defending the Suez canal, British troops will be stationed along the canal instead of at Cairo, the British air base at Alexandria will be strengthened, Egypt's air force and army is to be perfected under British tutorship, Egyptian defenses will be available to British in event of war, and Egypt will share in the defense of the Sudan.

Following the ratification of the treaty by both parliaments, Egypt will apply for membership in the League of Nations sponsored by Britain.

Co-ops Spurn Reds

TORONTO, Canada.—After a debate of almost three hours, during which some 31 speakers were heard, the delegates of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation of Canada voted 88 to 7 against political union with other parties. Though the resolution mentioned no names, the issue was that of accepting the Canadian Communist Party bid for membership. As finally passed, the resolution stated that "no good purpose can be served by any attempt to weld together political organizations, the policy and working methods of which differ in principle and practice." Evidently, the Canadians, under the leadership of J. B. Woodsworth, the white-haired veteran of the Dominion's labor movement, who was re-elected head of the federation by acclamation, realize the destructive ends and iniquitous means that the communists use with no qualms of conscience. The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation's program calls for nationalization of the Canadian banking system, institution of the 30-hour week, a greater system of social security and freedom of the dominion "from imperial entanglements."

THE UNCROWNED

Finance . . . Government

J. P. M

The Great Mouthpiece

—*Wide World Photo.*

John W. Davis, lawyer for Morgan

J. Pierpont Morgan is as strong in power and possessions as any king in history.

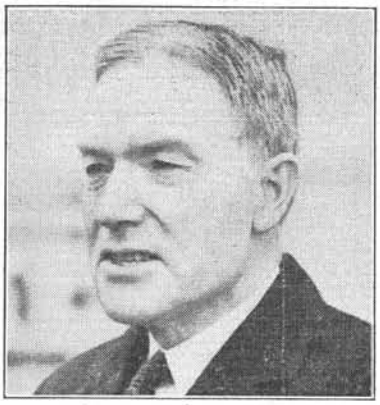
Through an interlocking network the House of Morgan controls about one-fourth of the corporate wealth of America. Morgan and his partners own 13 great banks and control 219 other banks.

The Morgan Empire holds directorships in 2,264 corporations in the United States. Financial assets which this mighty group controls are said to aggregate 75 billions of dollars.

Second in line of succession to the kingship of our country's wealth is John D. Rockefeller. The Rockefeller family has a direct control over a modest 21.5 billion dollars of assets, exclusive of real

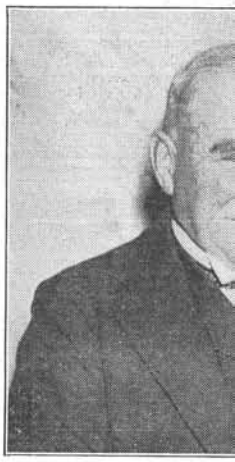
(*Continued on opposite page*)

The Heir Apparent



—*Acme Photo.*

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who is in complete charge of the vast interests of his father, retired oil king.



His Majesty

Under Direct Morgan Control

INDUSTRIAL — Johns-Manville Corp., American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corp., General Electric Co., Kennecott Copper Corp., Standard Brands, Inc., Montgomery Ward and Co., Sharpe and Drohme, Inc., J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Associated Dry Goods Co., Lehigh Valley Coal Corp., Philadelphia Steel and Wire Corp., Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Phelps Dodge Corp., Continental Oil Co., United States Steel Corp., International Harvester Co., Lamont, Corliss and Co., Southwestern Construction Co., General Asphalt Co., General Motors Corp., Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Corp., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp., Pullman Co., and the 150 William Street Corp.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES — (New York) Guaranty Trust Co., Bankers Trust Co., Discount Corp. of New York, Bank for Savings in the City of New York, National City Bank, Bank Farmers' Trust Co., and New York Trust Co. (Philadelphia) Girard Trust Co., Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co., Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, Main Line Trust Co., Germantown Trust Co., Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, Integrity Trust Co., and the Northern Trust Co.

RAILROADS—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; Michigan Central; New York Central; Chicago and Erie; National Ry. of Mexico; New York, Susquehanna and Western; Northern Pacific; Reading R.R.; Southern Pacific; Western Pacific, and Missouri Pacific.

HOLDING COMPANIES — American Foreign Securities Co., American Securities Investing Corp., First Security Co. of New York, Foreign Finance Corp., Richmond-Washington Co., Willow Corp., and the United States Guarantee Co.

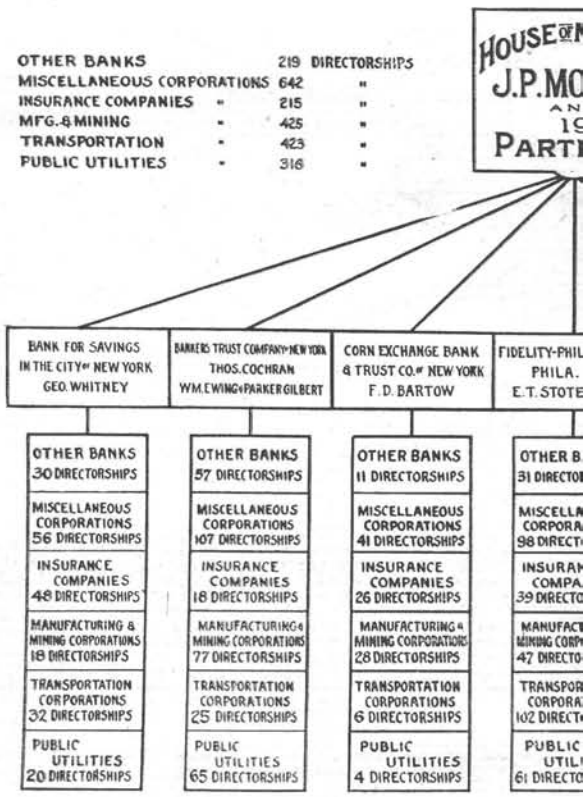
UTILITY COMPANIES — (holding companies) International Telephone and Telegraph Co., United Gas Improvement Co., United Corp., Columbia Gas and Electric Co., and Niagara Hudson Power; (operating companies) Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Electric Co., Public Service Corp. of New Jersey, Diamond States Telephone Co., and Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.

INSURANCE COMPANIES — Prudential Insurance Co., Aetna Insurance Co., Fire Association of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co., North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Royal Exchange Assurance Co., and the Transportation Mutual Insurance Co.

Mapping Strategy

—*Wide World Photo.*

His Highness and two partners, Thomas W. Lamont and George Whitney, in a huddle during the Senate munitions inquiry.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PARTI
BANK FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK GEO. WHITNEY
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY NEW YORK THOS. COCHRAN WM. EWING PARKER GILBERT
CORN EXCHANGE BANK & TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK F. D. BARTOW
FIDELITY-PHIL PHILA. E.T. STOTE
OTHER BANKS 30 DIRECTORSHIPS
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MANUFACTURING & MINING CORPORATIONS 18 DIRECTORSHIPS
TRANSPORTATION CORPORATIONS 32 DIRECTORSHIPS
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In the edition of July 20, SOCIAL JUSTICE published an expose of the numerous banking and industrial institutions linked to the House of Morgan. We present here a picture of this giant empire as it appears in chart form.

This "spider web" of monopoly, grown to frightful proportions at the expense of American poor and middle classes, was prepared especially for Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska and was used t in Congress in which Sen Morgan and his 19 part

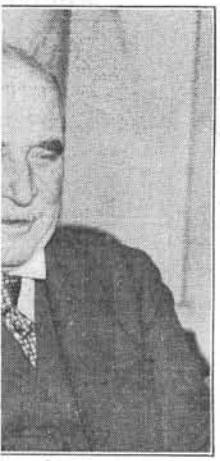
The Senate Commit Currency thereafter ma report exposing Morgan American corporations.

Thus the eyes of Ame to the sprawling machi

KING OF AMERICA

Business . . . Journalism

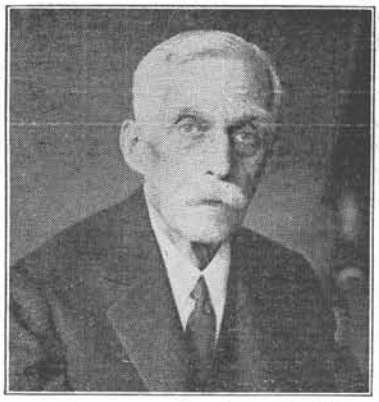
organ



—Wide World Photo.

the King

The Heir Presumptive



—Wide World Photo.

Andrew Mellon, who has the third highest batting average in the American wealth chart.

Lord Big Noise

—Acme Photo.

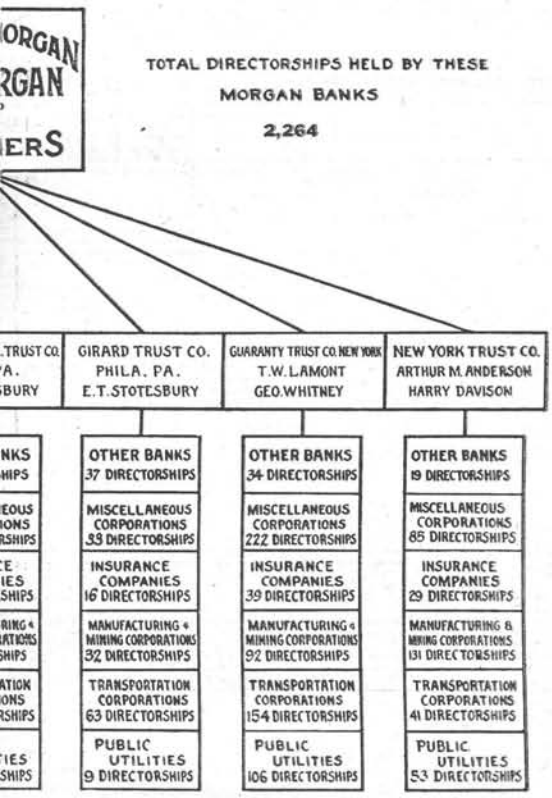
U. S. Senator Carter Glass, Morgan cheer leader.

(Continued from opposite page)

estate holdings. Associated interests of the oil monarch run into other billions.

The third most powerful man in the United States is Andrew Mellon, whose interests have been rapidly advancing in recent years. He has direct control over some 13 billions of assets, including a controlling interest in 35 banks and insurance companies and 40 non-financial corporations.

All three of these financial giants are engaged against each other in a continuous struggle for greater power and privilege—but the Morgan group manages to retain the upper hand.


ORGAN
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TOTAL DIRECTORSHIPS HELD BY THESE MORGAN BANKS
2,264
TRUST CO. PA. SBURY
GIRARD TRUST CO. PHILA. PA. E.T.STOTESBURY
GUARANTY TRUST CO. NEW YORK T.W.LAMONT GEO.WHITNEY
NEW YORK TRUST CO. ARTHUR M. ANDERSON HARRY DAVISON
OTHER BANKS 37 DIRECTORSHIPS
MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS 33 DIRECTORSHIPS
INSURANCE COMPANIES 16 DIRECTORSHIPS
MANUFACTURING & MINING CORPORATIONS 32 DIRECTORSHIPS
TRANSPORTATION CORPORATIONS 63 DIRECTORSHIPS
PUBLIC UTILITIES 9 DIRECTORSHIPS
OTHER BANKS 34 DIRECTORSHIPS
MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS 222 DIRECTORSHIPS
INSURANCE COMPANIES 39 DIRECTORSHIPS
MANUFACTURING & MINING CORPORATIONS 92 DIRECTORSHIPS
TRANSPORTATION CORPORATIONS 154 DIRECTORSHIPS
PUBLIC UTILITIES 106 DIRECTORSHIPS
OTHER BANKS 19 DIRECTORSHIPS
MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS 85 DIRECTORSHIPS
INSURANCE COMPANIES 29 DIRECTORSHIPS
MANUFACTURING & MINING CORPORATIONS 131 DIRECTORSHIPS
TRANSPORTATION CORPORATIONS 41 DIRECTORSHIPS
PUBLIC UTILITIES 53 DIRECTORSHIPS

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created to make the nation safe for industrial feudalism and social insecurity.

This machine has corrupted the economic system of the nation. It has thwarted every move in the direction of social betterment. It has plundered labor and agriculture. It has fought against the salvation of the downtrodden working man and, step by step, has concentrated wealth in the grasp of a few wealthy men.

Also Controlled by Morgan

BANKS — The world's largest bank, the Chase National is an indirectly Morgan-controlled firm because Morgan directors govern it. These directors and their identified interests are: Thomas N. McCarter (on the "Morgan selected list"), director of the Public Service Corp. of New Jersey, and the United Gas Improvement Co.; and Cornelius Vanderbilt, director of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

(Although the huge Chase National Bank of New York, with its numerous branches, affiliates and dependencies in other cities, is understood to belong to the Rockefellers, the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency listed it as "Morgan-controlled.")

OTHER BANKS — (New York) Central Hanover Bank and Trust; Corn Exchange Bank and Trust; The Irving Trust; First National Bank; Manufacturers' Trust; The National City Bank; United States Trust, (Philadelphia) Philadelphia National Bank; (Washington) Riggs National Bank; (Cleveland) Midland Bank; (Chicago) The First National Bank; (Pittsburgh) Mellon National Bank.

STILL OTHER BANKS — The Federal Reserve Banks of New York, Philadelphia and Cleveland.

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES — American Rolling Mills, Anaconda Copper, Bethlehem Steel, Continental Can, Electric Boat, General Foods, E. I. du pont deNemours, Goodyear Tire and Rubber, National Biscuit, Remington Arms, St. Joseph Lead, Weirton Steel, and Youngstown Sheet and Tube.

RAILROAD COMPANIES — Baltimore and Ohio, Erie, Illinois Central, Missouri-Kansas and Texas, New York-New Haven and Hartford, Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, and Texas Pacific.

PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANIES — American Telephone and Telegraph, Cities Service, Electric Bond and Share, and Western Union.

INSURANCE COMPANIES — Metropolitan Life Insurance, New York Life, Penn Mutual Life, and Travellers Insurance Co.

SECURITY COMPANIES — Pennroad Corp., Alleghany Corp., and Vaness Co.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES — Benbright and Co., Inc., National Broadcasting Co. (subsidiary of Radio Corp. of America), National Electric Light Assn., and Rockefeller Center, Inc.

Lese Majesty, Sir!

—Wide World Photo.

Senator Gerald Nye of North Dakota affronts the royal court by asking the king a few embarrassing questions during the Senate Munitions Investigation.

Candidates Endorsed for Primaries

On September 15, primary elections will be held in many states. It is of vital importance to the National Union for Social Justice that the candidates whom they have endorsed are successful in receiving the nomination to Congress of the party under which they are filed.

We do not want one defeat. Everyone of these candidates must be nominated.

Therefore, members of the National Union, only a few hours remain before these elections. Make the most of them. Spend every moment you can conscientiously spare from your work to actively and zealously campaign for the endorsed candidate in your district.

Let it not be said after these elections that if a little more effort had been expended your candidate would have been successful. Rather let it be said that the enthusiastic and tireless work on the part of the members of the National Union for Social Justice was responsible for the nomination of the endorsed candidate in your district.

The following are the names of the men whom the National Union for Social Justice has endorsed and whose endorsation Father Coughlin has approved:

MICHIGAN

District	Candidate	Party
1	George Sadowski	Dem.
2	C. Downing and George Millage	Dem. Rep.
3	Roslyn L. Sowers	Dem.
4	Felix Racete and Harvey H. Jarvis	Rep. Dem.
5	George Veldman	Rep.
6	Judge Sam Hughes and Charles Adair	Rep. Dem.
7	Jesse Wolcott	Rep.
8	Clarence Brainerd and H. Snitgen	Rep. Dem.
12	Frank Hook	Dem.
13	William A. Flanigan	Dem.
15	Philip Neudeck	Dem.
16	Ralph D. Guy	Dem.
17	Maynard Seibert	Dem.

Louis B. Ward, Democrat, endorsed for senate.

MASSACHUSETTS

District	Candidate	Party
1	Milton Hadley	Rep.
2	Mrs. Agnes L. Reevey	
3	Chas. Murdock	Rep.
4	Winthrop Small	
5	Wilbur McCrady	Rep.
6	John Taffe	Rep.
8	Nelson J. Wright	Dem.
10	John McLaren	Dem.
11	John Hughes	
12	Albert P. McCulloch	Rep.
13	Harry Dowd	
14	Lawrence O. Witter	
15	John H. McNeece	Rep.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

District	Candidate	Party
1	Alice Flynn	Dem.
4	Thomas Laite	Rep.

Philip J. Neudeck

Philip J. Neudeck, candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket in the 15th Congressional district, Michigan, which comprises wards 10-12-14-16 in the city of Detroit, has received the endorsement of the National Union for Social Justice.

Mr. Neudeck has been prominent in civic and social affairs and is widely known. After graduation from Western High School he completed his education in the Literary and Law Colleges of the University of Detroit, having won the Skinner Debating Medal, most coveted scholastic honor at the university, in his freshman year. He was assistant prosecuting attorney of Wayne county for eight years, and since then has been engaged in the practice of law in the Dime Bank Building, Detroit.

His platform is the 16 principles of social justice. Mr. Neudeck firmly believes that unless these principles are enacted into law, chaos and confusion will occur in the United States, as it has occurred in so many other countries where monetary reform has not been accomplished.

Politicians and Promises

A professional politician requested that he be considered as a candidate for endorsation from one of the congressional districts converging at Boston, Mass. He said he believed in the 16 principles and had always practiced them. Furthermore he assured Miles G. Hayes, state supervisor, that he was 100 per cent behind Father Coughlin.

When asked if he would support the candidate endorsed by the district assembly, in case he (the professional politician) was unsuccessful in getting it himself, he replied, "No, of course not," as he was going to run anyway.

He was then told that this would disqualify him from any consideration by the assembly.

Two days after the endorsation meeting, the politician's wife called up a widow employed by a commercial concern in Boston and told her that if she did not cease her activities in the National Union for Social Justice, that she would see to it that the member lost her employment.

Yet the husband, the professional politician, had told the National Union that he was 100 per cent for social justice!

Is it any wonder that district assemblies refuse so absolutely even to consider candidates for endorsation who are professional politicians?

This is a people's crusade. Endorsed candidates deserve all the people's support: Work and Vote for them!

Massachusetts and The Union Party

"So rapidly has Union party sentiment spread in Massachusetts that the ticket will carry the state in November by at least 50,000 votes," according to Thomas J. O'Brien, vice president nominee.

"In Massachusetts," said Mr. O'Brien, "there are two trends working against the old parties. The National Union for Social Justice group has enrolled in its membership at least one-half of the Democratic party. The Democratic organization has attempted to stop this movement. They have tried to minimize it and to wipe it out, and still it has grown so rapidly that the leaders are thoroughly alarmed, and are appealing to their followers not to desert. This means a distinct breakdown in the Democratic party.

"On the Republican side in Massachusetts it is conservatively estimated that the Townsend group numbers at least 40 per cent. If the Coughlin followers in the Democratic party and the Townsend adherents in the Republican party follow the lead of the Union party, Lemke can carry Massachusetts by at least 50,000 votes."

Ohio Picnic

Members of the National Union in the six counties, Mercer, Allen, Auglaize, Darke, Shelby and Miami, of the fourth Ohio district will hold a picnic at the Wapakoneta Ohio fair grounds on September 19.

25,000 persons are expected to hear William Lemke, candidate for president of the United States, Rev. Robert Turner and Albert Savoy.

For particulars, consult Albert Bihn, congressional district president, Route No. 1, Fort Recovery, O.

Correction

Greetings from the units whose presidents' names appear below were inadvertently omitted from the convention book. The committee in charge of this book wishes to acknowledge this error and express its sorrow that the unintentional mistake occurred.

Alex T. Seymour, Dist. No. 4 Baltimore, Md., Unit No. 1.

John Wrobleski, Dist. No. 14 6724 Seminole Ave., Unit No. 4, Detroit, Mich.

Harry J. Dowd

Harry J. Dowd was born in Boston, Mass., January 12, 1883. His business career started at 8 as a newsboy. On graduating from high school at 17, he became an office boy, in the wholesale market district.

After one year, he accepted a position as assistant foreman to a large trucking company in the same market district, and at 20 was made manager of the J. H. Whiton Trucking company. In 1909 he resigned to be order clerk in a wholesale paper company. The so-called depression years marked the most progress this company enjoyed. Asked how such success was enjoyed in such perilous times, Mr. Dowd stated: "The H. J. Dowd company was established with one thought in mind—the highest degree of service to the public and merit in ability was the only requirement for constant advancement of employes."

Mr. Dowd is married and lives on the shores of the Fore river at North Weymouth, Mass., with his wife and son, Robert.

A follower of Father Coughlin since his first broadcast, his own progress in the NUSJ has been most rapid. After establishing Unit 28 in Weymouth, Mass., delegates at the first convention of the 13th Massachusetts district elected him president.

At the meeting of delegates for the business of endorsing candidates for Congress, held July 22 at the Braintree Town Hall, the vote of the assembly on the first ballot was so predominately for Mr. Dowd that a motion from the minority to make it unanimous was immediately carried.

The 13th district, which has been Republican for years, will send Mr. Dowd to Congress as a Democrat.

W.P.A. Fires Delegate to N.U.S.J. Convention

Mr. Joseph W. Sullivan, 65 Church St., Somerville, Mass., married, with four small children, a wife, and an invalid mother to support, was employed as supervisor in the WPA at Somerville at $113 per month, and the middle of July he was reduced from supervisor to foreman at $95 because of his activities in the National Union for Social Justice.

On Thursday, August 13, after giving proper notice to his superiors on the WPA, he left for Cleveland to attend the national convention of the National Union as a delegate, and on his return he was told by Mr. Hinckley and Mr. Brickell, WPA engineers, that he could no longer be employed on the WPA as he was active in the National Union for Social Justice, which, to use their words, "is a political organization."

In fact, Mr. Sullivan was told by people closely connected with WPA projects that he has been a marked man since last June when he was active in promoting a congressional district dance in order to assist Father Coughlin in his battle for social justice.

Relief Cut Off

Mr. Sullivan's case is only one of thousands throughout the Boston district where suffering men and women are obliged to secure employment on WPA projects only by appealing to professional politicians and actually pledging their support to political machines.

Something should be done very quickly in order to rip the activities of the political machines wide open, merely to show the cruel, inhuman system being perpetrated on innocent, well-meaning, conscientious citizens who will vote for the 16 principles of the National Union for Social Justice, but who, until election time at least, are made to suffer by the inhuman stupidity of political chiselers.

Laborer is Victim

Another WPA case is that of Peter J. Fallon, married, about 65 years of age, residing at 17 Coffey Street, Neponset, Mass., who had been employed as a laborer on Project No. 1209, Franklin Park. Mr. Fallon received instructions from 18 Oliver Street, Boston, WPA headquarters, that his services were no longer required on WPA work, and he was also told by people close to headquarters that because of his activities in the National Union for Social Justice, which activities were distasteful to the local politicians in the district in which Mr. Fallon lives, he was dismissed.

What price social justice?

Lewis H. Gasper

Lewis Gasper was born January 5, 1897, in the house where he now resides, at Geneva, N. Y. His parents were Americans of English-Scotch descent. He was graduated with honors from Geneva High School. He is also a graduate of the agricultural school, Alfred University. He was active in public speaking, dramatics and debating and served on the student senate and as president of a student club. He is the third generation to operate the home place as a market gardener. He joined the Grange while at Alfred in 1916 and has taken an active part in its program. He has been a local leader of a boys 4-H club two years.

Hoosiers in Appeal to Father Coughlin

The following appeal was received in a telegram last week from a group of Huntington, Ind., citizens:

"Please contact Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and proper authorities urging investigation of fight Northern Indiana Power Company vs. City of Huntington to prevent city electric utility from selling current for commercial and industrial purposes. Mayor and citizens suffer usual abuse of injunctive powers of courts, etc. Mayor served 101 days in jail for contempt in 1935 for carrying out platform pledge. Again committed July 6, 1936. People of Huntington demand freedom from utility dominion as Chicago demanded freedom from reign of Al Capone. Can Federal Government reach out to this Insull network stretching across state lines and bring freedom and relief to the people of Huntington? A prayer of the undersigned:

N. F. Walknetz	**C. W. Snider**
R. L. Rich	**W. R. Cook**
P. W. Snosden	**Chas. E. Amen**
Charles Orr	**E. M. Shideler**
James F. Bippus	**H. O. Fullerton**
Michael T. Peppas	**Thad L. Clark**
E. C. Rodgers	**J. G. Penfield**
C. Ellis	**O. G. Burns**
Earl B. Cass	**C. A. Roush**
G. I. Chenoweth	**Frank Poorman"**

Father Coughlin is in close touch with the utility situation in Huntington and is in sympathy with the struggle of its citizens against further exploitation by the Northern Indiana Power Company.

We have been informed that the activities of this private utility will get an "airing" during the current investigation by the LaFollette congressional committee.

Herbert S. Bigelow

Herbert S. Bigelow is the Democratic candidate for Congress from the 2nd Ohio district, endorsed by the National Union for Social Justice. He was educated at Western Reserve University of Cleveland and has been, since 1895, minister of an independent church in Cincinnati which was organized over 100 years ago as an Abolitionist church and which today, under the name of the People's church, continues its crusade for social justice and the abolition of all forms of human bondage. He was president of the Ohio Constitutional convention of 1912 and Democratic member of the Ohio House of Representatives, 1913-14. He is a member of the Cincinnati city council.

Congress Reward Offer to Witter; Fired by Grocery

Some months ago a credit manager in the employ of a large grocery establishment in Boston was elected to the presidency of one of the Massachusetts Congressional districts. Without interfering in any way with his work or the business of his company, he was active in organizing units and in enrolling new members and in every way extending the program of the National Union for Social Justice to all parts of his district. He is brilliant, capable, has a splendid personality, and makes an address on social justice in such a convincing manner that he is known as a "natural."

His superiors finally asked this man to write for them a letter explaining his views on the National Union for Social Justice. He very courteously did this, explaining the merits and the aims and purposes of the National Union. He also showed a statement to the head of the concern of a decided increase in business since his activities with the National Union, as well as a gratifying increase in the percentage of collections.

Within a few days this man was called to the front office and given his choice of either ceasing his activities entirely in the National Union, or resigning from the concern. After consulting with his family, he decided that it would be impossible for him to abandon the National Union, and he is therefore left without employment.

It later developed that the whole scheme was in line with a program of repercussions from certain power-interests in the district.

Members of the National Union, sensing the situation, drafted this gentleman, Mr. Lawrence O. Witter, as their candidate for Congress in the 14th District of Massachusetts.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Please publish in your "Questions and Answers" column, the meaning of the name, National Union for Social Justice.

As this has been explained in full in the temporary manual of rules and regulations, we will account briefly for the naming of the organization, for the benefit of interested non-members.

The benefits to be derived from our organization must be shared by every citizen in every state and municipality of the nation, hence the word, "National."

The word "Union" suggests that Catholic, Protestant, Jew and Gentile, leaving aside for the moment all differences of race or religion, are uniting on 16 basic principles. Democrat, Republican, and every other political partisan, is welcome in our ranks, because we are not united to destroy partyism but to cause to be adopted in each and every part of the country the platform of social justice which represents a new philosophy that is as old as Christ.

"Social Justice" signifies that no group of people in any state, or in the nation, can enjoy prosperity unless every group of people enjoys it. It further signifies that every laborer, willing and capable of working, is entitled to a decent, living annual wage even though this wage necessitates that the owners of industry surrender part of their present profits to the laborer.

Elect Your Man

After a candidate has been endorsed, how is it possible to further our support to insure his victory in the finals?

It is not enough to endorse a candidate for Congress. You have assumed the duty of electing that candidate whose election cannot be accomplished except through an increase of members in the National Union, through an educational policy conducted by speakers, by books, by dodgers and by an approach to the editors of the newspapers within your district, after having consulted with the supervisor.

Auditing

What is the procedure of the State Supervisor in auditing the books?

The State Supervisor should not and will not be willing to carry the entire responsibility of the money to be received. Thus, it will be the duty of the district president and treasurer at definite dates set by the State Supervisor to inspect the books in the State Supervisor's office and to see that they balance. This safeguards both the supervisor, as representing Father Coughlin, and the people as directly represented by the Congressional District officers.

Conflicting Dates

What procedure must be followed if congressional district social affairs are planned?

Local unit presidents should bring to the attention of the Congressional District Assembly that no Congressional District social affairs may be held without first informing the state supervisor or his duly appointed deputy. The reason for this is to avoid conflicting dates.

The Mistake in the West . . .

In two earlier instalments a former cattle rancher in the Old West has told how the railroad, eager to promote settlement of the plains, urged farmers to take up lands in the semi-arid cattle country; and how the United States department of agriculture aided the scheme by sending out "professors" to teach a new theory of dry land farming. This third and last instalment voices the Old Timer's views on alkali and irrigation.

THEN along came the experimental farms located throughout the dry land sections by the Agricultural Department as another spoke in the wheel for additional propaganda to feed to these eastern prospects. It was important to see that the stamp of approval of the government was to follow up with what the railroad professors were telling them.

I have attended many of the inspection tours of these farms and it was certainly a crime to look at. For every blade they grew it must have cost a dollar. Any practical farmer who knew anything about costs could see it was nothing but a starvation game. The funny part of the whole thing was that most of the crowd attending were principally that class of farmers who made it their business to **farm the farmer.**

However it was good for photographic pictures, for distribution with their finely written articles.

They didn't then know about the big part that the alkali played and many of the experimental farms were located on the same kind of land that the suckers were trying to farm. Of course most of the experimental farms just had to fizzle out and they finally just picked up and abandoned most of them. Others were moved to more favorable ground. Nothing was ever said about their demise; they just picked up their traps and blew! But of course not until after they had accomplished their purpose of getting the people all out there.

Abandon Dry Farms

I have actually seen all rain stop by the first of July and from then to September 1, there wasn't enough rain at any one time to wet the plowed ground down one-half inch. And that same fall I have seen trainload after trainload of the fattest stock you ever laid eyes on shipped out of the country. The following winter the stockmen would come through without any losses and never fed a load of hay to anything.

I made a canvass among the farmers after this dry land farming had been in operation for about a dozen years and the reports disclosed that 50 per cent of the farmers had quit buying garden seeds—claiming it was impossible to grow vegetables.

What made the pickings so good for everybody except the farmer was the fact that these "settlers"—many of them—brought into the country from $2,000 to $10,000 each, some of them putting up substantial buildings. Then by the time that money was gone and they proved up on their homesteads, they obtained a mortgage of from $3 to $5 per acre, and that lasted a few more years. By the time 1920-25 rolled around most of them were broke. About this time the exodus was in full swing and millions of acres were abandoned; 75 per cent of the land went under forclosure in many regions. Nearly every hamlet had a bank or two and money loaners. Practically 90 per cent of these closed their doors and millions of dollars of first mortgages offered in the east at 30 cents on the dollar. Talk about the 1929-35 depression. That was nothing to what was going on in this country then.

Settlers Not to Blame

Where did they go to? They just left land, buildings, fences and all and walked out. Most of them back to their old home friends, and some were too proud to do that and just drifted. One speaker at the time told that in northern Montana alone there was one suicide a day among the dry land farmers for three straight years.

Those farmers were not to blame. They came from the best regions of the middle west. All good, honest, hard working and well educated Americans of the best type. Their children educated in eastern colleges and agricultural schools, so **they knew how to farm.** But — when you try to farm where it don't rain your education is not much help.

The sorrowful feature of the whole matter is that there was no need for more grain farm land. There was enough land for grain where they had plenty of rain without spoiling the natural source of our meat and wool supply.

This never could have been put over if the agricultural department had remained neutral. They absolutely overstepped their authority, and they had no business whatever to take sides in such an issue. The stockmen were no criminals. They paid high freight rates on everything and always paid their bills. We never had any trouble holding our own with the local powers to be, but when the government took sides against us it was a great shock to us all.

The Alkali Question

The alkali question was given very little thought. It turned out that some farm settlements would raise some exceedingly good crops and apparently making quite a success at farming and then again a few miles away there would be rank crop failures.

This is due to the fact that the lands that made this better growth were lands with a smaller content of alkali. This is not generally known.

In latter years I made many experiments on alkali. I found that many vegetables and flowering plants simply would not do anything in too much alkali. The grasses don't mind the alkali. With grain, as soon as the moisture in the ground is gone, the alkali comes to the top and kills the crops fully as much as a lack of moisture. Black alkali is the most deadly. Gypsum will turn the black alkali to white alkali. Of course this is an additional expense and it is doubtful if it would be practical on the abandoned land.

With irrigation the alkali follows the moisture down and as long as it is kept scattered its deadly effect is reduced. The grasses with their strong tough stems are not affected, except that it will hasten the curing process.

The stockman had to know both sides of these questions, if he was going to be able to know whether it was safe to spend thousands of dollars and put in many years of hard work trying to get a permanent and irrigated stock ranch built up. There were many such points and this together with the early failures at dry farming, we all decided our investments were safe and it was inconceivable to think that they could find enough suckers back east to come out and settle up so vast a section of territory and plow up that grass. And right in the face of the fact that the agricultural department and the railroads **knew the facts** in the case just as well as the stockman. But they still wanted a man on every 320 acres!

Irrigation Vs. Farming

Most people have the wrong impression as to what irrigation really means. So many think it is just an addition to the farming game. That is far from being the case.

True, you can raise grain crops. Irrigation is primarily for the purpose of raising stock forage feed, alfalfa, tame hays, oats and barley for home feeding and silo corn fodder, etc. This to supplant the grass on the upland and the pastures—for winter feed. Enough grains for home consumption. The raising of grains for a cash crop—so far away from market and with the heavy first cost of irrigation **does not pay.**

You must raise other products, those that make a heavy intensive growth.

Everything of this nature is fed on the ranch. The seasons are too short for corn and the feeder stock is stopped on the way east and fattened, when needed, on Kansas, Iowa and Minnesota corn.

Irrigation is for sugar beets. Don't forget the $180-million worth of sugar we imported, last year. Beet sugar produced last year amounted to about 35 per cent of our imports and cane sugar production about 10 per cent. Sugar beets resist alkali very nicely and with water they grow to an immense size. The average for 1935 was about 10 tons per acre.

The Milk River valley in Montana, where I lived in the early days, took the prize as having the largest sugar content beet in the United States. That valley would have had many sugar beet factories years ago if it hadn't been for the dry farm mistake. But that is not too late. The irrigation background is there and many dams and reservoirs already constructed.

Good for Vegetables

Sugar beets make an excellent cash crop and is most successful when handled in connection with other products and stock.

Irrigation also is for intensive cultivation of any and all kinds of vegetables for canning and packing purposes on a commercial scale. The west is now being fed out of the can with shipments from the east, a thousand miles away.

Don't let me mix you up now, when I have previously told you that most vegetables do not like alkali. Remember irrigation changes the situation. Alkali in the ground follows the moisture. When you soak that ground down several feet, a goodly portion of the alkali goes with it. In other words, it scatters the alkali and keeps it from accumulating in the top soil.

Irrigation is for spuds. In the east they call them potatoes. But they simply are not in the class with the sage brush country spud. The Idaho spud is well known. I have raised the same thing in Montana and taken them out of the root cellar the following May without a sprout on them. Montana, I believe, still holds the world's record of 1,400 bushels per acre. I have raised half that much in a crude way so I know the 1,400 bushels is possible.

What I have said above is exactly what the professors told the early "prospective" dry landers they could do—except, they left out the irrigation part and told them they could raise corn!

If any one doubts what I am saying and want to see a sight they never will forget, they want to make a trip through the great irrigated Salt Lake district in Utah. There to marvel at the almost complete self supporting district in the world and irrigation is the background of it all.

The west would now have been on the road to irrigation such as the Salt Lake district—if it hadn't been plowed up.

All this talk against irrigation now is propaganda from the politicians, mainly to lay the troubles of the farmer to irrigation and cover up this great mistake in the west.

Trees New Smoke Screen

Planting trees on the western plains.

What a laugh for the old timer on the plains. Just a case of wanting to go against nature again. They got all the work ahead of them they need, to rectify their mistake and **replant that country back to grass.** There is no other way. There is no need for any boondoggling for the purpose of covering up the big mistake.

Trees grow where there is a chance for the roots to get down to water, otherwise you got to water them. It would take a fleet of thousands of water tank trucks for 10 years hand running ever to get any trees started on that up land. On those plains, the further you dig down the drier it gets.

They have seen pictures of the fine trees grown in our western cities but they never learned all were started with water and continuously watered thereafter.

The agricultural department has got some real work before it for years to come and during that time any suggestions or hints about anything **new** is entirely out of order.

There may be hicks in the country and the movies may tell you that the cowboy drinks his coffee from a saucer, but there never was such a hick suggestion as this planting trees on the arid plains.

Good Old Summer Time

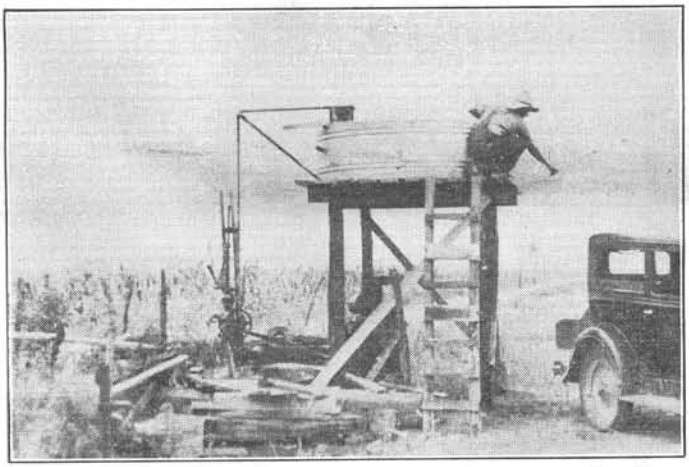
If I could just get a breath of that good old Indian summer-time and sage brush air and a whiff of an irrigated hay meadow with no rain in sight and one night's sleepin', one of those cool and refreshing nights they have out there in July and August and a few regular fellers of the cowboy type for entertainers, I think I could tell you a thing or two.

In closing, I want to say a few words to the dry land farmers. Our good old days are dead and gone. We stockmen hold no grudge against you. You were not to blame. We pity you, plenty. You were fooled, lied to, doped with all the mis-statements that is possible to come from any educated liar. We tried to be your friend and tell you the truth. We figure that two-thirds of your brothers and sisters and little ones were extra smart and lucky to get out of the dirty mess about 10 years ago. You, who are still there without money enough to get out, we hope you will be cared for. You, who are fortunate enough to be on that better class of land with the small alkali content, we pray that help will be with you to remedy the situation as much as possible.

But watch your step, my new old timer friend. Don't get mixed up again in some more of this same kind of planned farming, in case they try to give it a new suit of clothes for your special benefit.

Many lessons for the future of America can be learned by a study of the **Mistake in the West.**

OIL WELL BOON IN DROUTH AREA



—Acme Newspicture.

An oil well sunk in Vernon county, Mo., several years ago was a sad disappointment to the prospectors when it struck water at 1,300 feet and they were forced to quit. The old well is a life saver now to farmers of a drouth-stricken area. Water rises to within 80 feet of the surface in the old well and a motor pump, supplied by WPA funds, now provides farmers with an adequate supply for personal use and for watering stock.

The People Speak . . . .

It's a Good Idea!

To the Editor:

There are so many people who should be reading SOCIAL JUSTICE and who do not have the subscription price nor the opportunity to buy it weekly. Some of us have friends and relatives at distant points whom we would like to interest in SOCIAL JUSTICE, but we haven't the means to send them yearly subscriptions.

When we listen to Fr. Coughlin's radio addresses and read our SOCIAL JUSTICE, many times we think: "How I wish So-and-So could hear or read that!"

If we could send a 'trial subscription" of SOCIAL JUSTICE to them, many after reading a few copies, would subscribe.

—Margaret E. Brand.

Indianapolis, Ind.

* * *

EDITOR'S NOTE: For the assistance of those who do not find it convenient to pay the entire $2, SOCIAL JUSTICE has a plan whereby one may subscribe for an entire year for $1 an complete the payment later. Increasing numbers of ambitious individuals are obtaining SOCIAL JUSTICE in quantities of 50 or more for 2½ cents and selling them for 5c. The paper is also on most newsstands. If SOCIAL JUSTICE is not readily available in your community that fact itself is evidence of a ripe sales field awaiting some wide-awake individual. No publication on the market sells easier or returns a greater profit for the time and energy of the seller. Attention is directed to the contest for boys and girls now being conducted by the Circulation Department of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

The Spanish "Majority"

To the Editor:

For your guidance, the present form of government in Spain is not red, radical or communistic, as you accuse it, but a Left Republican one, duly elected by an overwhelming majority of its people. Is not the will of the people to be respected? If so, why don't you attack Mussolini and Hitler?

The blood-shedding and suppressed, but awakening people of Spain, as you know, have for many centuries been confronted with a "sham battle," to use your own words. They had always turned to prayer in an endeavor to free themselves from their criminal oppressors and the gods have ignored their plight. However, on February 16, 1936, they decided to be practical and cast aside all prayers for more discretional votes at the polls—"driving the money changers from the temple" (again using your own words).

The professional and traditional criminals of Spain were not satisfied with the results of the elections and have since been conspiring against the Spanish people at large and their government, bringing about what may turn out to be a universal crisis.

—Anthony Moreno.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Roosevelt Man

To the Editor:

An incident occurred at an outing of some units in New Hampshire recently which may be of interest to many.

After my address, a gentleman approached me and said that although he had worked for the cause of Social Justice since Father Coughlin has been on the air and thoroughly believes in the 16 principles, he was, nevertheless, going to support President Roosevelt for re-election. I said that it would be inconsistent for him to support President Roosevelt and to believe in the 16 principles, and if the president had carried out his promises made to the American people in 1932, and on which he was elected, the National Union would not exist. He replied: "Well, I believe the president did a very good job, and one man cannot do it all, so I am going to support him."

I further asked: "Do you believe in the program of burning millions of bushels of wheat, plowing under cotton, slaughtering pigs and cattle while the American citizens are in need of food, clothing and shelter?" He replied: "Well, I don't know about that, but I am still going to support President Roosevelt."

The man in question moved to one side and I asked the state supervisor of New Hampshire if he knew him and he said "Yes." I said: "What is his business?" He said: "He is in the grocery business," and I asked: 'Does he furnish groceries to the welfare department?" and the supervisor said, "Yes, plenty."

The blind follower of President Roosevelt was making his living from the misery of his fellow citizens.

—Miles G. Hayes.

State Supervisor,
Boston, Mass.

America on March

To the Editor:

As I looked over the vast audience at the NUSJ convention in Cleveland a few weeks ago, I had the feeling that America was moving in a tremendous patriotic surge forward—forward.

It was the march of pioneers, not on a voyage of discovery, for we have found our land, and it is very, very good. We have discovered our country indeed, but we have almost lost it. Now we are set to reclaim it, and we possess for that grand job a holy love for our land a spirit of work and sacrifice, and a deep desire for the truth.

Our leader, Father Coughlin is first and always our teacher. His theme is "America," the work and tune and spirit are "America," and so, 'Up, America, and come along with him." The convention did that.

God preserve him and make us worthy of his work and sacrifices.

—Eleanor A. Lawler.

Hollis, N. Y.

Not One Postmaster

To the Editor:

Like many of the NUSJ members, I have been 100 per cent morally for Father Coughlin, but a little short in active support. I have been very fortunate to attend the first national convention of the NUSJ and was greatly impressed by the sincerity of the delegates and all who attended. Those who were there could not help being impressed by the sight of thousands of God-fearing people from all walks of life, fighting for a just cause for all humanity.

These thousands, unlike political convention crowds were not self-seeking parasites. There were no promises of jobs to invoke the whole-hearted support of these people nor the fear of losing government positions.

Wake up, members! Are you going to sit back and "let a few bear the burden of returning the government into the hands of the people? Let us endeavor to expend a portion of the energy Father Coughlin has used in our behalf. The preparatory stage is past. Now is the time for action. My friends and myself are pledging a new unit in the very near future to our great leader, Father Coughlin. God bless him!

—John O'Neil.

Camden, N. J.

If They Suffer Enough

To the Editor:

I am whole-heartedly for Lemke in the forthcoming election. Even if he does not win, we will have voted for a principle which we have not lost. *The principle is still alive.* I find in my daily contact with people that they are sold on Roosevelt because he put government money, or to be more correct, bankers' money, into circulation through bond issues. The public in general does not realize that the same good, and possibly more, could have been accomplished without interest-bearing bond issues and without piling up a vast interest-bearing debt against the people for several generations.

When Upton Sinclair was defeated for governor of California on his production-for-use platform, he said that the people had not as yet suffered enough. And he was right. Only when we are actually hungry do we begin to use our heads.

With best wishes for SOCIAL JUSTICE, I hope that the people will soon awake to what is being put over on us.

—S. H. Weaver.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Hope in Program

To the Editor:

I am a rheumatic cripple and am unable to help the National Union financially, but my neighbors allow me to read their copy of your paper, which has so inspired me that I have not given up hopes even though we are to lose our home inside of 30 days.

We have had a HOLC loan on our home which has saved it for a year, but now the corporation must have its money, and as my husband was unable to find little, if any, work for a long time, we are both ailing and are on relief, which is embarassing and not sufficient.

We still hope for better things and we see a light in the clearing (the Union party) with Father Coughlin's good leadership. If I am alive at the time of the next election, I shall see that someone takes me to the polls and I shall vote the Union Party ticket, hoping that the people will read SOCIAL JUSTICE and understand true facts.

—Mrs. Grace Kramer.

Sheldon, Iowa.

Bangs 1936 Martyr

To the Editor:

I appreciate seeing your fair handling of the Mayor Bangs case of Huntington Ind. He is a 1936 martyr for the people and so very few have the courage to handle it without gloves. We need the old ballot system to mark off the bad ones. Scratched tickets are genuinely wholesome.

—William H. Howe.

Hammond, Ind.

He Boosts Paper

To the Editor:

I think that I can go our friend Zoa M. Schultz one better in giving away papers.

I have the distribution of SOCIAL JUSTICE in Oneida under my supervision. We have one member who buys three papers and leaves all of them in the factory where he works. Later in the week he barely manages to get one whole paper out of the three to take home and read.

Another member has the paper delivered by mail to his home and buys a second which he leaves in his factory for any one to read, and might I say that this latter member had paid in advance for the extra paper that he buys each week.

If we all had SOCIAL JUSTICE at heart the way these two members have, it would all be over but the shouting.

—William C. Hart.

Oneida, N. Y.

Youth Wavering

To the Editor:

We live in a community where little pigs were killed at the command of salaried snoopers and where salaried welfare workers threaten to withdraw aid from dependent families unless they practice birth control. If these are not communistic tendencies, then it is something worse.

We were discussing the "legalized steal"—my husband, boys, and myself,—also Father Coughlin's gallant fight for social justice, when I was shocked by one of the boys exclaiming: "Pshaw, Mom, there is no such thing as justice; the big guns will spill money like water to prevent the people from getting it." The other boy agreed.

Since then I find the idea is quite prevalent among young people. I fear that disillusioned youth, having lost faith in justice, will soon lose faith in God, and then they will be ready for —what?

It is with strange mingled feelings of anger, disappointment, disgust and sadness that I read slurs about Father Coughlin in the Catholic press. We get enough of that in the dailies, that do it in self interest.

—Mrs. Margaret Brown.

Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Praise for Program

To the Editor:

I've been receiving your paper for some time now and enjoy reading it. I heartily endorse most of the principles propounded by Father Coughlin. I wish our Protestant church had such a man in politics, too.

—Miss C. F. Hull.

Indianapolis, Ind.

The Farmer's Vote

To the Editor:

The voters this year will be so divided among the several parties that a solid vote of the farmers of this nation will elect any candidate that they support.

Every farmer that is intelligent enough to vote knows that William Lemke is a proven friend and representative of the American farmer, and it seems to me that every farmer who is not a politician owes Mr. Lemke a vote for the work that he has done for the farmer.

He now offers the farmers an opportunity of a lifetime, by organizing the Union party for the benefit of farmers and wage earners and the great mass of American citizens **who now have no representation in the halls of Congress.**

Brother farmer, do you want our public business run on a political basis or a business basis? It seems to me that we would do well to elect men who have a reasonable degree of business sense in place of these fellows who see everything from a political point of view.

Do you believe in America for Americans? Or are you going to delegate the right to foreign countries to flood this country with cheap articles and farm products so that you will not have any market? You surely realize that when your market is destroyed, you will be unable to buy the imported articles or products, regardless of how cheap they may be offered to you.

Do you realize that if foreign importations of farm products increase as rapidly during the next three years as they have during 1935 that American farms could only be sold in bunches at a few cents a bunch?

—Charles Elkins.

Oakman, Alabama.

Hobo King Defies Reds to Preach Social Justice

To the Editor:

I am a member of the National Union for Social Justice and naturally I detest communism and its destructive philosophy. On my way home last night I was much surprised to find a young man speaking on social justice on our public square. Everybody here in Cleveland knows that the communists have always taken advantage of free speech on our public square and have seldom been bothered by anyone. But the moment this young man arose to speak in behalf of the NUSJ, and the Lemke candidacy, he was heckled by these reds. In spite of that, however, he gave an enlightening talk and was applauded favorably by his hearers.

The young man was followed by Jeff Davis, known as the "king of the hoboes," an honorary title bestowed upon him at the hoboes' convention in Cincinnati. When Jeff began to speak in behalf of Lemke for president and the NUSJ, the communists seemed determined to break up the meeting by heckling the speaker continuously.

Their remarks were not intelligent criticisms, but mere slurs. Most of the hecklers were conspicuous by their alien accent and appearance.

Things came to a crisis when a pugnacious individual from the ranks of the communists challenged the speaker to take a walk with him and he would "knock off his ears." Imagine the surprise of the crowd when Jeff, a much older man than the threatening red, removed his false teeth—upper and lower plates—put them in his pocket, removed his cap, threw it on the ground, and accosted the heckler: "Now listen, you rat! If you want to fight, I'll give you as much as you want, and if I hear so much as another peep from you while I'm speaking, I'll come down and knock the living daylight out of you!"

The foreigner glowered for a minute and then wilted, a whipped dog look coming over him, and not a murmur was heard from him for the rest of the meeting. The others, too, held their tongues, as Jeff Davis carried the meeting to a successful conclusion and promised on the following day to bring an American flag to the square to be flown at all subsequent meetings.

A man of such American courage certainly deserves the credit and now I can agree with the knights of the road that he certainly is deserving of being their king. These reds wish to agitate and start quarrels and revolutions, but they are the first to scurry to shelter when the action begins.

I do not know of how much interest this letter will be to you, but I think it was worth writing, when men have the courage to go right down and preach social justice in a communist stronghold like our public square.

—John O'Connor.

Cleveland, Ohio.

EYES and EARS

(Continued from page 3)

ceeded in doing was to identify themselves with the Democratic party.

They led their trusting third party followers through the back door into the temple of the New Deal.

Again, why baloney? Because they have no intention of formulating a third party for 1940. If they had, they would not seek to becloud the issue in this living, 1936 campaign, when the future of the nation is definitely at stake. They would intelligently watch the outcome of this present fight and line up honestly and directly on the side they favor.

Then, after the battle, if they were not satisfied with its outcome, they would begin to build on the wreckage.

* * *

Not only was this "pre-convention" practice session insincere; it was self-contradictory.

It decided to support President Roosevelt "indirectly." At the same time it officially pronounced (see "The Progressive" Aug. 22, 1936):

"A condition exists wherein an average of 12,000,000 of the nation's farm and city workers have remained unemployed during the past six years. From 25 to 30 millions of our citizens are forced to seek some form of public or private charity each year. Some 20 to 30 per cent of our people appear to be permanently outside the scope of our economic system."

This paragraph is captioned: "The Crisis."

Still they go on record "indirectly" for Roosevelt, and they resolve to torpedo the one man who had courage enough to face "the crisis," now; the one man to offer the American people leadership against both old parties because they are jointly responsible for the conditions of the last six years which these plaster-of-Paris liberals bemoan.

In effect, their resolutions mean that they hope the crisis will last until 1940 so they can get ready to do something about it.

* * *

Well, Joshua stopped the sun in the heavens. Anything's possible. But the fact remains that the LaFollette pseudo-Progressives proclaim a "crisis," and then decide on a four-year program of "fiddling while Rome burns."

Bill Lemke says there is a CRISIS, and courageously outlines a program that makes it possible for the American people to do something about the crisis—now.

Which type of leadership do you as an American citizen and voter want?

Do you want to follow a man like Bill Lemke, whose voting record in Congress is 100 per cent for the farmer and 100 per cent for the laborer?

Or do you want to follow a man like Bob LaFollette, who ran out at the last minute and voted against labor's McCarran prevailing-wage amendment to the Public Works Appropriation bill—and who absented himself when the farmers' Frazier-Lemke bill was voted upon?

150,000 Throng Park for Chicago Rally

(Continued from page 3)

jointly toward the state organization and the national radio broadcast.

Talks on Labor

"I have come to address you on the Christian principles of labor," Father Coughlin told the big audience, "but I would preface my remarks by picturing the Christian fabric from which Social Justice is woven. The cardinal principle is based on the brotherhood of man, which was enunciated over 2,000 years ago by a Central Figure on the Hill of Calvary . . .

"One hundred fifty years ago, Labor Day meant little," Fr. Coughlin went on. "A single article sometimes took days to make. A man was paid 50c, 75c or $1 an hour. 'Pay-while-you-work' became the credo of mass production. Inventors and engineers accomplished wonders in building mass machinery. A 1936 motor car can be built in one-half of the time that one was built in 1929, but despite this improvement for the manufacturer, the laborer still receives his pittance of 50c, 75c an hour. This 'pay-as-you-workism' is the first ulcer that grew upon modern capitalism. Today the laborer is not paid for what he produces. He should receive a just, living, annual wage.

Private Money Control

The second ulcer of modern capitalism is the private control of money and credit. In 1664 William of Orange was at war. He had to hire foreign troops and he had to pay them in gold. The city of London lent gold on one condition: That they be given the right to coin and issue money. This was how the original Bank of England was formed. The bankers had William of Orange by the neck and they could sell out Great Britain. A Bank of Holland was likewise established, followed by the Reichsbank of Germany.

"In 1913 the president who kept us out of war formulated the Federal Reserve System. That was the first time in America that a private concern was federally legalized to coin and regulate the value of money. The Federal Reserve began to issue credit for more than 95 per cent of the business transacted in America. Only 5 per cent is done with actual currency. Now it so happened that in 1932 that the same Federal Reserve which had issued the credit to the government found itself financially embarrassed. In early 1933 all Europe repudiated its debts. We had already chopped off $13-billion. They still owed us $11-billion and simply stated they would not pay. The Federal Reserve said to its affiliates: Call in your loans. We were well in the depression. As a result, on March 4, 1933, every bank door in the United States was closed!

"You people of Chicago remember those days without my recalling them. Already there had been established the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to help out the crippled banks. So the Federal Reserve borrowed $2-billion from the RFC to meet the depositors. Roosevelt knew the banks were broke. They were as flat as a tramped-on eggshell. Then the president bought the capital stock of 24 per cent of all the banks in the United States. That is roughly one-quarter of all the capital stock. The banks were so broke I would not have bought them for 10 cents a hundred. They were as worthless as a crushed milk bottle.

"The president called the boys in and said: "We are going to make some money out of this. Even though I loaned you $2-billion to keep you operating, I want to borrow $18-billion.' The bankers jumped at it, but said their check for $18-billion was no good. The president said: 'That's all right. We both know it's rubber, but I won't let it bounce. I issue $18-billion in nice new gilt-edge bonds with interest coupons to boot and I'll even throw in the scissors for you to cut the interest coupons. I own one-fourth of all the banks. After 15 years, the people will forget all about this New Deal. We will tell them to pay up!'

Labor Will Pay Debt

"We have 50 million laborers, 30 million in industry and 20 million on farms. You laborers will pay that debt in years of toil. One-third of all you make goes to the government. It is worse than a racket. It's usury!

"In 1891, this practice of issuing fountain pen money was called into question by the head of the Catholic Church. Leo XIII said we have a new kind of usury. He wrote his Rerum Novarm. Forty years later Pius XI came out much more specifically and stated 'credit is so held in the hands of a few who control credit that no one dares to breathe against their will.' We have usury, or legalized stealing.

"Keep these two ulcers in mind: Pay-as-you-workism and the private coinage and control of money. I want to say just a word about communism. Today labor is crucified between communism and modern capitalism. It is impossible to describe all the evils of communism. Communism is a fester of negatives. Nothing is nothing. Communism says:

"1. 'Christianity is to blame.'

"2. 'Private ownership of property is to blame.'

"3. 'Nationalism is to blame.'

"4. Our modern industrial set-up is to blame.'

'But we must not only condemn. There were two thieves on the Hill of Cavalry on either side of Christ. One was given mercy because he asked for it. The other did not. We must show the impenitent thief the way to mercy.

"We are the only organization scientifically fighting communism. Because you cannot remove an effect until you remove the cause. You don't remove the cause by damning a communist or shooting him. You can kill a man with bullets, but not his ideas. The only way you can remove an idea is by putting before that individual better ideas founded on the unswerving principles of Christ.

Cheer Radio News

"When I say I will give my last drop of blood to fight the causes of communism, I mean just that despite what all the false propaganda supposedly originating in Rome. **Don't let them deceive you,"** he roared, **"That the Vatican has cracked down on Bishop Gallagher or me. If they cracked down, I wouldn't be here this moment and you know it!"** (A roar of applause.) "I know what my bishop's orders are." He said: **"It is a pack of infernal lies!"**

The crowd yelled at this. Father Coughlin continued: "I challenge the press to headline the bishop's verdict as they headlined the accusation."

"I have good news for you," he added. "Next Saturday night I will be back on the air. Believe me, I will not pull my punches!" (Applause.)

Concluding his message to labor, the National Union president said: "If I were president

"I would not issue bad money.

"I would extend the good credit of this government to the governor of every state in this Union, whether he was a Democrat or a Republican.

"I would hire competent contractors, not those who can guarantee the most votes.

"I would pay a living wage."

He Dropped New Deal

"Did you ever see a politician starving?" he asked.

There was a roar of noes.

"The international banker does good only for himself. I tried to keep calm with 'Cal.' I tried to be hard-boiled with Harding. I believed Woodrow would keep us out of war. I tried to help the New Deal, but when they tied up with the international banker and sold labor down the river, I could not swallow it any longer.

"Mr. Roosevelt is a candidate. We haven't got a Mussolini—yet. His platform of 1932 is like a papier mache sieve through which we have fallen deeper into the depression.

"Is there a candidate running for president who is free from the politicians, who is free from the international bankers? Yes. William Lemke." There was applause and Father Coughlin asked for those who were not going to vote for Lemke to speak up. The vast crowd was silent—more silent than at any time during his speech.

He said: "Well, there are about 80,000 members here." A swell of calls said, "More, more." Father said: "Well, I want to be conservative, because the press boys down here are liable to misinterpret me and I would rather be conservative."

The crowd shouted, "At least 100,000!"

"All right, 100,000. I am going to ask every one of you to obtain five votes from five of your friends. That will be 500,000 votes for Bill Lemke. Remember, though, I am not married to the Union Party, nor to the Democratic or Republican parties. I just happen to know a dead horse when I see one, and I am off the horse who promised he would run so fast in 1932!

"Now for principles:

"Patriotism comes first, last and always. We may be a lifelong Democrat or Republican, but we are through with this sham battle of politics. Now we are on our own. Therefore, congressional district presidents, form your battalions. Take up the shield of faith, the sword of truth in Illinois so that communism will not engulf us on the one hand nor modern capitalism plague us on the other.

"Mr. Landon is a fine gentleman. But since he was born, this little gadget has been invented." He lifted up the microphone that hung about his neck. "The American people have been 'schooled' by the movies that talk. They know a good speaking voice. Mr. Landon is the world's worst radio performer. My advice to Mr. Landon if he wants to get anywhere is to stay fishing—not go fishing. The PWA will never put 12 million men back to work. The international banker won't put them back to work. Only to pay the $11-billion debt that Europe owes us. Senator Vandenberg told the American people about how to get that just last week."

A Pretty Magazine

Then Father Coughlin "put the heat" on President Roosevelt. He opened it with the remarks about his sometimes reading the Saturday Evening Post, Liberty, and other magazines which have such highly colored covers.

"But you can't judge a book by its cover," he said. "Mr. Roosevelt is the beautiful cover on the New Deal magazine. But what do we find when we open it? The first article is by Henry Morgenthau, the lover of the international bankers. The second article is by Rexie Tugwell, the communist and hand shaker with Russia. The third article is by Mordecai Ezekiel, the modern Margaret Sangster of the pigs. The fourth article is by Henry Wallace—'Plow-Me-Down' Wallace. The fifth article is by Madame Perkins — with the three-cornered hat of communism, socialism, and Americanism. The sixth article is by Josephus Daniels.

The seventh article is by Norman Davis — the roving ambassador, the man who makes secret treaties with neither the knowledge nor consent of the American people.

"Then to breakup these serious articles are the funny pictures of—guess who? Congressman John J. O'Connor, 'Kick-Him' John, the 'gag-me-kid of Pennsylvania Avenue.' Last but not least, we have 'Three-Finger' Jim Farley — postmaster general, chairman of the state committee of New York and chairman of the national committee. Three fingers—one for each pie!

"Well, with this New Deal Magazine, we know whom we are going to vote for if we vote for the front page cover of Mr. Roosevelt. We will vote for the communists, the Russian-lovers, the Mexican-lovers, the kick-me-downers. **I am going to do my darnest to prevent such a hoax being put over on the American people!** Such a hoax as depicted by this New Deal magazine, that permits burning corn and then importing it from Canada, slaughtering pigs and importing them from Russia and the Argentine, destroying cotton and importing it from Egypt!

"Let all who intend to vote for Roosevelt speak up!"

There was complete silence broken by one or two faint noes. Now, all who are going to vote against him say no. The response was a tremendous shout that echoed and re-echoed about the loud speaker system.

"The American people have been sat upon, squelched by the international bankers. If to fight such injustices is to be termed foolish, I will fight to the last ditch and I ask you to follow the National Union for Social Justice and follow it through for God, for Country, and for Humanity. God Bless you."

Father Coughlin disappeared through the rear of the speaker's stand and was whisked away in a police car before the big crowd realized he had vanished.

Following the address, the day's picnic activities were resumed, climaxed by a personality contest of a "Miss Social Justice." No bathing suit brigade, just personality and sweetness. On account of the holiday deadline of SOCIAL JUSTICE, the results could not be ascertained for this edition.

1929 Crash Plotted by Bankers as Final Bid for Supremacy

Planned in 1920, Records Disclose

In the course of a recent study into the causes underlying economic distress in America, a group of monetary experts reported the startling conclusion that international bankers have "struck twice" in the last 16 years in a deliberate, long-term siege on the wealth of the nation.

It has been developed that the "Panic of 1929," now six years old, was planned by banking interests as the second, and fatal, blow of a "one-two" attack ,beginning with the Panic of 1921.

Information has reached SOCIAL JUSTICE that Wall Street and their foreign bank associates planned the present great depression back in 1920 and they "set the stage" for it by executing the post-war depression.

On May 18, 1920, a secret conference of bankers was held in Washington, D. C. The conference was known as "The Orderly Deflation Committee of the American Bankers' Association" and it passed a resolution calling for a contraction of money and credit.

Even as this powerful lobby took form there was organized in the nation's capital a group of friendly government officials, headed by Senator McCormick, with instructions to translate the insidious scheme into action.

Deflation Planned

The plan was to create an artificial scarcity of money and thus deflate the prosperity which had come to America as a result of the World War. Money was to be taken out of circulation and put in bank [illegible].

It is known generally now that the Panic of 1921 was conceived, planned and executed by Wall Street-International bankers, but only recently has it been ascertained that this debacle was planned as only a forerunner, a stepping-stone, to the crash of 1929.

The McCormick group acting in the role of a cat's paw for their bank bosses, forthwith launched the infamous "Deflation" movement of 1920.

The McCormick group, acting in else connected with this perfidy knew that 35 million farm people were entirely unprotected and at the mercy of any credit juggling.

The "Deflation" group knew also that killing the buying power of American agriculture would cripple American industry and labor. They were aware that the Panic of 1921 would be the first blow, and the panic of 1929 the "coup de grace," in the movement to concentrate wealth in the hands of a very few.

The "16-year plan" has well-nigh succeeded.

Williams Assails It

When John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency in 1920, heard that the Deflation Committee of the bank lobby was taking steps to effect their plan, he immediately opposed it.

Relating his efforts at that time, he confided to a friend:

"I told members of the board: 'Do you know that this will break lots of little country banks?'

"They cold-bloodedly answered me, 'They ought to be broken, because there are too many of them.'

"I then told them, 'Don't you know it is going to ruin lots of farmers?'

"They cold-bloodedly replied to me, 'They ought to be ruined; they are getting so prosperous they won't work.'"

This testimony by the Comptroller of the Currency was reported in the Congressional Record (Volume 64, Part Five, Fourth Session, 67th Congress).

Soon after the "Deflation" resolution was adopted by the bankers the Federal Reserve Banks, without advance warning, shot up their rediscount rates from 2 per cent to 9 per cent.

Farm Crisis

Banks were ordered to call their loans.

Our government Liberty Bonds—which we bought "until it hurt" for 100 cents on the dollar—we had to sell for as low as 80 cents on the dollar.

Country banks, as predicted by Williams, were hit so hard that they had to call in their local loans and force borrowers to pay.

Farmers lost terrifically. By early 1921 wheat dropped from $3 to $1.60 a bushel; corn fell from $1.50 to 35 cents.

There was general crisis throughout the country due to the tumbling of farm purchasing power.

Within a period of a few months billions of dollars had been drained out of agricultural districts and poured into big banks in the cities.

To help along this program of murderous deflation, the United States food administrator suddenly ordered the resumption of food speculation on July 15, 1920.

It will be remembered that our commodity exchanges had been closed during the war, as being "injurious, both to Uncle Sam as a consumer, and to our farmers as producers."

Europe Profits

On the morning of July 15, 1920, three great European nations who called themselves our "allies" during the war—but all of whom have since repudiated their United States war debts—had representatives on our exchanges.

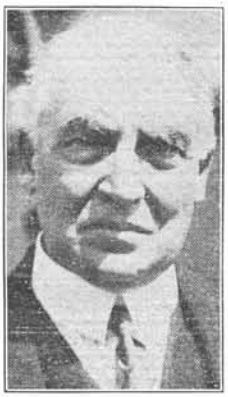
The presence of these agents was euphemistically described at the time as in harmony with our food administrator's plan to "give cheap food to Europe."

"Speculative short selling" was the order of the day. Gamblers sold commodities which they did not have to people they knew would never get them.

The effect was just as planned. Our commodity prices catapulted downward. On the last of January in 1921, the representatives of the three European nations "cashed in." With a part of the profits they had mulcted from the farmers they bought 146 million bushels of our wheat—and then took the wheat and the balance of their profits back to Europe.

The people of the United States did not play "Santa Claus" to Europe because they wanted to. They were utterly helpless in that deal. They were, and still are, the victims of Wall Street bankers who have lost their American identity by their heavy foreign investments, and who readily would drive the American people to any extremity—even to war—to protect those investments.

Pres. Harding



The Wall Street bank lobby opened its greatest campaign for control of the nation during his term of office.

Bank Director Condemns Private Money Control

(The following article on the money issue is the voluntary contribution of a Pennsylvania bank director who has been active in finance for many years. He has requested that his identity be not disclosed.)

By an Old Time Banker

With the banks choked with money and the people starving because they have none—and can get none to buy food except from the government dole—we approach the election of a president.

Republicans want to stand pat on the old system of finance and a return to the gold standard.

Democrats say "sound currency"—and a continuation of the present system of regulated money dominated by the Federal Reserve banks.

Father Coughlin demands that monetary control be taken away from the Federal Reserve Banks and placed in the hands of Congress, which, according to the Constitution, alone has the right to coin and regulate the value of money.

Plain Logic

The power to issue money is a sovereign power and has been so recognized throughout the world. The framers of the Constitution knew this and provided that:

"Congress shall have the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin."

The common sense of mankind has agreed and written constitutions have directed that the government of a nation, representing all the people, should be the sole power to issue money.

The Congress of the United States represents all the people and should, therefore, originate all our money.

When we look back over the past and recall the fantastic gyrations of world finances and economics and then read the national balance sheet, we well may wonder if there really is any hope for the future of the United States without complete reform of the present system.

One Hope Only

To me, a private banker interested in the welfare of my homeland, there is one hope—and only one.

That hope lies in the legal enactment of Coughlin policies and the policies of his co-patriot, William Lemke, Union Party candidate for president.

Recall now that in pre-depression time it required about 30,000 banks — all worked to the limit — to carry on the business of the country, when the national income was reckoned at close to a hundred billions a year and the federal debt was less than twenty billions.

Compare the present situation:

Forty or fifty billions of dollars have been lost in war costs and in the repudiation of foreign debts;

Foreign trade has dwindled many millions annually;

Our federal debt has increased more than 16-billion;

Bank failures have deprived needy depositors of several billions;

Cash Lies Idle

Reduced production, strikes and unemployment have cost us several billions more, as have drouths, floods, dust storms and the N. R. A. fiasco;

Billions have been thrown to the winds by the A. A. A. curtailment of agricultural products;

Banks bulge with idle cash billions, which have frozen the flow of credit and production;

Unnecessary government costs of the New Deal bureaucracy run into ten figures;

Our national income has been reduced forty billions.

All the while population grows apace in a country which, while the wealthiest in the world is unable to sustain its citizens. All the while, banks continue to pile up idle cash, and more and more families go on the relief rolls.

All the while the government goes deeper and deeper into a debt that can never be discharged.

Speaking as a banker, I am convinced that our huge public obligations will not be paid under the present money system. The alarming feature to me is that the American people may not realize quickly enough that the money programs of both the Democrats and the Republicans are substantially the same and equally as dangerous.

Eleventh Hour

The great majority of intelligent city and town bankers in this nation whether they are courageous enough to admit it or not, think like I do on this question.

I pray the American people will realize before November that their precious democracy is about to be crucified on the scaffold of an unjust money system.

It is time they elected a new president who is not betrothed to either the "sound currency" of the Democrats or the gold standard of the Republicans.

It is time they elected a new Congress which will take money and credit control out of the hands of Federal Reserve bankers and reform the present mismanaged fiscal system of this country.

$2-Billion Tax Paid to Bankers by U.S. Citizens

Under the Constitution of the United States, who has the power to tax the citizen?

The Government, through its legally authorized taxing bodies.

What body of the National Government has the sole power to tax?

The Congress of the United States.

Do private individuals now exercise the taxing power?

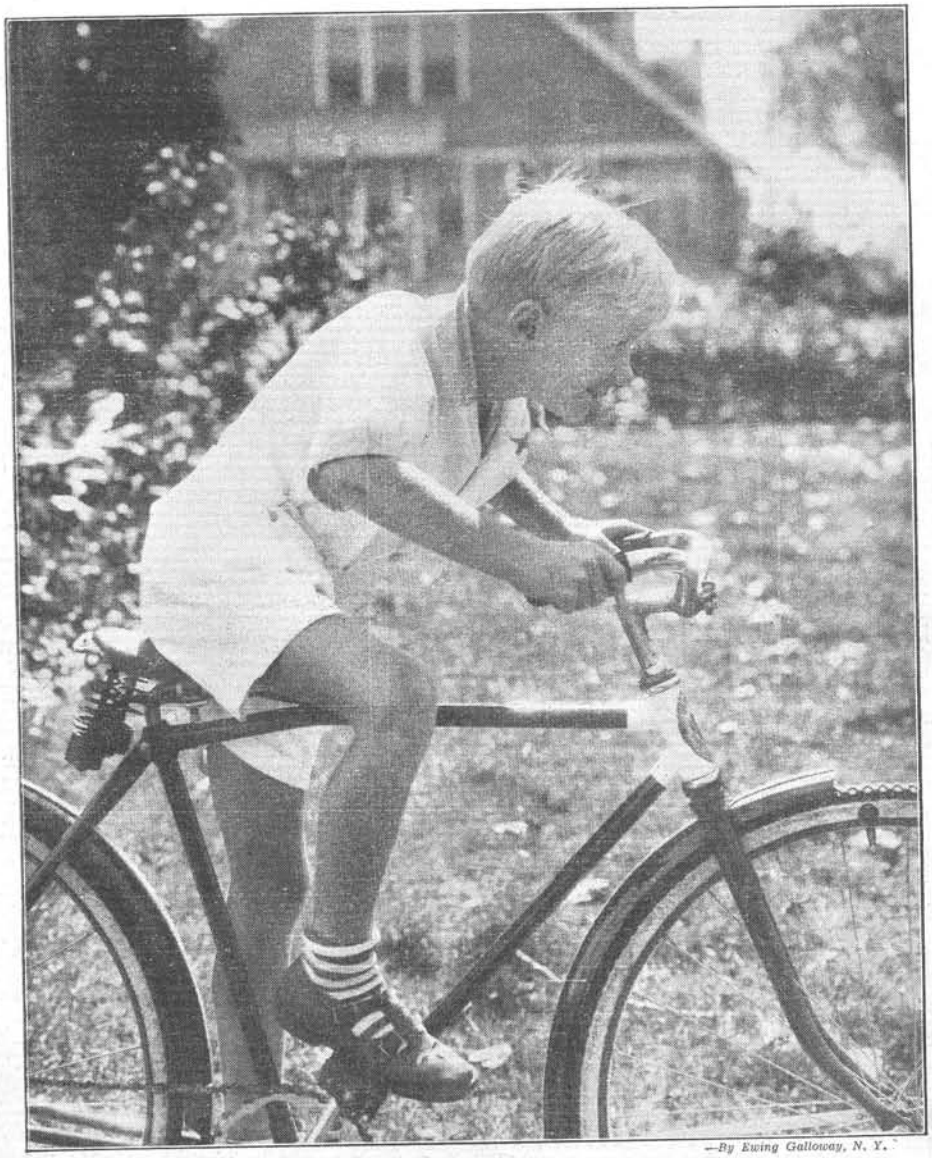
Yes, privately-owned banks now exercise the **highest taxing power** of the National Government, when they originate and lend into existence our medium of exchange.

These private corporations force the citizens to pay an invisible tax on the money in existence, because money can come into existence only as a loan by some bank to private corporations, individuals or the government. This invisible tax, of which most people are not aware, is borne by every person who uses money in daily transactions whether or not he ever borrowed a dollar. We Americans today pay over $2-billions annually because we meekly allow certain privileged individuals the illicit power to originate money.

—**"Money! Questions and Answers," by Father Coughlin.**

Free for Boys and Girls

A Brand-New Streamline Bicycle



—By Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

The Contest Is On!

Every boy or girl who works up a delivery route and sells 500 papers a week for the next 20 weeks wins this prize. More than that, each boy and girl will make a profit of $12.50 a week while working for the prize.

You can't lose.

The contest lasts 20 weeks from the day you enter.

The conditions are these:

First week sell 100 papers at $2.50 profit for yourself.

Second week 200 papers at $5 profit for yourself.

Third week 300 papers at $7.50 profit for yourself.

Fourth week 400 papers at $10 profit for yourself.

Fifth week 500 papers at $12.50 profit for yourself.

The remaining 15 weeks, 500 papers each week at $12.50 for yourself each week. At the end of the 20 weeks Social Justice Publishing Company will deliver to your door, absolutely free, a fine streamlined bicycle.

Social Justice Publishing Co., Inc.,
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Please send me full information about your Free Bicycle Contest for Boys and Girls. I am anxious to start building up my route for SOCIAL JUSTICE.

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Your spare time on Friday, Saturday and Sunday will make you a winner and provide for you a handsome bank account. Be independent financially. Earn your way through college. Be your own Santa Claus and do not depend on Uncle Sam.

Fill out the coupon and send to Social Justice Publishing Co., Inc., P. O. Box 150, Royal Oak, Michigan, for full information.

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